B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 9 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Zanzibar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,392
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA ‡ ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	18,277
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,623
22nd ,,	DUNGOLA @	MOOLTAN @	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
11th Jan.	Domala ..	8,441
25th ,,	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,,	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April	Mangla ..	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May.	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th January	Alipore* ..	5,273
15th ,,	Soudan† ..	6,696
19th ,,	Nagpore* ..	5,283
25th ,,	Naldera ..	15,993
25th ,,	Kidderpore* ..	5,334
2nd Feb.	Jeypore* ..	5,318
3rd ,,	Oona* ..	5,462
6th ,,	Ula* ..	5,310
21st ,,	Sicilia x ..	6,813
22nd ,,	China ..	7,952
18th March	Soudan† ..	6,696
24th April	Sicilia † ..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

x Will not convey Passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Jan.	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa 2 p.m.
10th ,,	BARALA ..	Buscch via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 A.M.
11th ,,	VARELA ..	Buscch via K'chi.
12th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 22

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Lima Maru	J. Eligawa	7250	29 Dec.	18 Jan.,
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	4 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	...	7151	11th Jan	23rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5847	16th Jan	28th Jan.
Genoa Maru	T. Matsuda	6785	18th Jan	1st Feb.
*Sado Maru	I. Nirel	5898	27th Jan	10th Feb.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departur
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	12th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	18th ,,	1st Feb.
Bomeo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th ,,	10th ,,
Ryokai Maru	S. Murata	4596	29th ,,	14th ,,
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	9th Feb.	20th ,,

For particulars apply to—

T. OHARA,
Manager,

P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
60, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Jesore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiotlo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business unedrtaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.

BANKERS.

HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.

For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.

BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISH 1870.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,50,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.

FREE CONSULTATIONS
AT
ORIENT HOTEL
Thursday and Friday
REV. G. R. WALTERS
SPECIALIST
(from London)
Many cures in "HOPELESS CASES"

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials:

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS:
Price List on Application.

TO FORD CAR OWNERS

Genuine FORD SPARE PART

PRICES REDUCED

Price List sent on Application.

FORD AUTOMOBILE (India) Ltd.
HUGHES ROAD, ... BOMBAY.

Prof T. K Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best .. .. 1/- and /8
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c. .. .. ..
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known) .. .. ..
Palague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure .. ..
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser .. .. ..
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative .. .. ..
Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Emprocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A, Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)

RENOWNED PATENT.

IC-MIC COOKER

For free Catalogues apply Manager,

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

BLACK FACECLOTH SEMI SUIT

with Silk Facing .. Rs. 95.
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit Rs. 75.
Brown Serge Suit .. Rs. 65.
Tropical Cashmere Suit.. Rs. 79.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS AND GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e Venila Halva (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers . . well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 300.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Re. 2-2-0, 2 copies Rs. 4-4-0. Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST for a Commercial Firm immediately. Pay Rs. 55. Apply Box No. 9968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9414

WANTED—STENO TYPIST preferably knowing accounts. Apply personally to Mr. DAWAR H. KAZI, 46, Hotel Metropole, opposite Colaba Railway Station.
A R9423

WANTED.—As INSTRUCTOR one B.E., Overseer, one B.Sc. on Rs. 150, Rs. 75, Rs. 50 per month respectively. MANAGER CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.
A R9363

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for a known Mill Office in Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp stating terms qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18576

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Poona, C. P. and Berars, Karnatic, Indore and for other unrepresented districts. Good remuneration for competent men. Swarajists and Nationalists preferred. Apply to:—THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18484

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HERBERT DOUGLAS GRAY—For several years Engineer and Manager of Messrs. Siemens B.D.W. Ltd., Bombay, Branch Office, desires appointment in INDIA preferably in Bombay, either with NATIVE STATE or with an Engineering or General Mercantile Firm. Reply to 49 Clarence Road, Bickley, Kent England.
B 18582

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Suitable upper floor of 77, Motlibai Street Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street
C R9258

TO BE LET—OFFICE PREMISES at Hornby Road, 2nd floor over Soundy & Co. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R9408

TO BE LET—For vegetarian Hindus only, 1st floor FLAT, Gilbert Building Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, 4 bed rooms and out-houses. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R9407

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM with mazarine floor and garages at Hughes Road, Wassiamull Mansion. Apply on premises or Wassiamull Assomull & Co., Babulanath.
C R9380

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Begins work on 7th Jan., 24. Immediate enrolments invited for B. Com. (London); Cambridge Senior; Specialised Banking; Govt. Auditing and Genl. Commerce Exams. Apollo Street.
M R9392

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1908 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, F.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—10 INDIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, complete and mint with scarce shade of 8as. cat. 19 sh. 11d. Rs. 5/- IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., Allahabad.
L 18563

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
TH

STILL MORE TEXTILATIES.

Textile Stores of best quality.
Economical to buy and use.
Exceptionally useful to all Mills.
Tested and proved for years.
Infinitely superior to all competitors.
Local supplies always in hand.
Agents, the Sizing Materials Company.
Trade Mark TTT for Textilaties.
Incorporated as Jones Textilaties, Limited.
Established for fifty-four years.
Serving all the Textile world.
T18579

PURE HENNA—We are cultivators of largest fields of Henna and supplying leaves and powders, at very moderate rates. Orders for large or small quantity solicited. THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, Delhi.
T R9283

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at 12 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from. GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants. Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T £8839

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR LORRIES—Wanted five tons Lorries. Apply V. RATILAL RAMPRASAD & CO. 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
JA 9426

FOR SALE—A secondhand BUICK MOTOR CAR in quite good running order. For price apply to Mr BANKEYLAL at New Chawl, Mumbadevi
JA R9425

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA
A 18565

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following items of serviceable secondhand Permanent Way Material available at Engineering Depots on the North Western Railway.

(i) Iron Broad Gauge rails of Sections 80 to 68 Lbs. per yard —546 tons.
(ii) Steel Narrow Gauge Rails of Sections 17 to 30 lbs. per yard.—157 tons.
(iii) Steel and Iron Fish Plates for above items.—127 tons steel. 492 tons iron.
(iv) Wrought Iron Cut rails of lengths up to 16 ft. Sections 60 to 82 Lbs. per yard.—900 tons.
(v) Steel Cut Rail of length up to 16 ft. Sections 58½ to 85 Lbs. per yard. 2400 tons.
(vi) Steel Sleepers for Narrow Gauge and Tramway Truck.—106 tons.
(vii) Bearing Plates, Wrought Iron 7in. by 7½in. suitable 4in. flanged rails from 60 to 75 Lbs. Sections.—370 tons.

Tenders should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) not later than 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1924, at which time, date and place tenders will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who may wish to be present.

Form of Tender furnishing full details of description and quantities of the respective items for sale can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 on application to the Controller of Stores, N.W.Ry. Moghalpura (Lahore).

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for the same.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura, dated 20-12-23.
C18490

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following items of scrap metals available on the N. W. Railways at the Lahore (Moghalpura), Sukkur and Karachi Stores Depots.

(i) Heavy and light Miscellaneous Wrought Iron scrap, consisting of Boiler Tube Plates Skeleton Carriage and Wagon Wheels Complete and in pieces, trough plates, Bolts and Nuts, Cut pieces, Iron bars and angles, C. and W. Underframe Iron work, Hoop iron, Engineering Tools, Rails in pieces, Steel and plate cuttings, etc., etc.—3275 Tons. Deliveries by the Railway will be completed by 31.3.1924.
(ii) Scrap steel consisting of tongue rails up to 15 ft. Carriage and Wagon, Wheel, Tyres and Axles, Trough Sleepers in full lengths and in pieces, Condemned Files in pieces and full length, Boiler Tubes, Parts of Machinery, C. and W. Bearing Spring Plates, Coil and Volute Springs, etc., etc.—2146 Tons Deliveries by the Railway will be completed by 31.3.24.
(iii) Scrap Cast Steel, broken narrow gauge wheels and axle boxes, swage blocks, etc.—94 Tons.
(iv) Scrap Cast Iron burnt retorts.—55 Tons.
(v) Scrap Lowmoor Iron Carriage and Wagon Side Chains and Hooks.—1480 Tons.
(vi) Scrap Brass Tubes.—147 Tons.
(vii) Scrap Brass Casting.—33 Tons.
(viii) Scrap Brass Borings.—100 Tons.
(ix) Scrap Copper.—4 Tons.
etc., etc.

Tenders should reach the Controller of Stores' Office, N. W. Railway, Lahore (Moghalpura) not later than 2 p.m. on Monday the 28th January 1924, at which time, date and place tenders will be opend in the presence of any Tenderers, who may wish to be present.

Form of Tender furnishing full details of description and quantities of the respective items for sale can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 on application to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Ry. Moghalpura (Lahore).

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for the same.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura, dated 20-12-23.
C18491

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of dressing materials, such as Bandage Cloth, Absorbent Cotton, Gauze, etc., at one rate for the whole year to King George's Hospital, Lucknow by the 1st February, 1924.

A form of tender can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the office of the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow Acceptance of tenders rests with the Hospital Board of Management, who are not bound to accept any tender or to assign reasons for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

18560

WANTED.

SEALED TENDERS are invited hereby for doing the work of "Boring" with a view to tap the underground sweet water for the use of the public residing in the limits of Chanasma Local Board, which have sanctioned rupees ten thousand for this work. The terms of work will be available for a look in the office of the Board. Intending undertakers are requested to send in their offers before the 15th of February, 1924 to the following address.

R. D. DESHMUKH.
President.

Address:—
Post Chanzsma
North Gujerath
A 18566

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

1924 MODEL AUSTIN CARS
CAN NOW BE HAD FROM
THE AUTOMOBILES CO., LTD,
5-12, Queen's Rd., Bombay.
20 h.p. 12 h.p. and 7 h.p.
Austins arrive next week.
18567

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
OF THE GAEKWAR SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND DIVIDEND of annas eight in the Rupee (making in all sixteen annas in the Rupee) has been declared and the same will be paid to all the creditors of the Company who have proved their claims on production of the Notice of Dividend sent to them by post, on and after 15th day of January, 1924, at my Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1924.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
C18571

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 667 of 1923.
Coram, Kajiji J.,
10th October, 1923.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

HENRY C. STEPHENS, a firm, carrying on business in the City of London, England, by their duly constituted Attorney, Henry Alfred Handley Payne, Attorney of the High Court of Bombay, residing in Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

ABDULHUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY BOTI, carrying on business at 270, Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFFS pray that the Defendant, his servants and Agents may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Honourable Court from selling or exposing for sale in India Ink put up in Bottles bearing the labels complained of or any other colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' labels likely to deceive or mislead purchasers of the Ink of the Plaintiffs' manufacture that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendant may be similarly restrained by an interim Order and injunction of this Honourable Court in terms of prayer A of the Plaint for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the Ink put up in Bottles bearing the labels complained of in the possession of the Defendant that all Bottles in the Defendant's possession bearing the labels complained of and all labels, if any, in his possession or control and any blocks or other implements capable of being used for printing of the same which may be in his possession or control (if any) may be delivered up to the Plaintiffs or their representative in India for destruction that an account may be taken of all ink bearing the labels complained of and of all the sales by the Defendant and of the Defendant's profits of such sale and that the Defendant be decreed to pay the amount of such profits to the Plaintiffs for costs of the suit and for such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require, and the suit being this day called on for Consent Decree the Plaintiffs appearing by Advocate and the Defendant appearing in person and consenting to this Decree THIS COURT DOTH by and with such consent ORDER that the Defendant Abdulhussein Mahomedally Boti, his servants and Agents be and they are and each of them is hereby restrained from selling or exposing for sale in India Ink put up in Bottles bearing the labels complained of or any other colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' labels likely to deceive or mislead purchasers of the Ink of the Plaintiffs' manufacture AND THIS COURT by and with such consent DOTH FURTHER ORDER that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this suit and of the Notice of Motion herein, dated the third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, when taxed and noted in the margin hereof and that he do give up the costs of the amendment granted to him by the Chamber Order herein dated the twenty-ninth day of June last.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

By the Court,
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of October, 1923.
Consent Decree drawn on application of
Messrs. PAYNE & COMPANY,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
Certified to be a true copy.
The 31st day of October, 1923.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
C18581

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULTAN MEHERALLY CHINOY has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED ABDULLA ABBAS and ABBAS ABDULLA ABBAS, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making, any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon called Maher Manzil, together with all fixtures, electric fittings and lift, situate, lying and being at Carmichael Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2712 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, New No. 2941, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7087 part of Cadestral No. 733 (Division Malabar and Cumballa Hills) and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3451 and Street No. 6 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Carmichael Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and partly by the property of Mr. Cama, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1924.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
18585

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P. M.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Shener Numa" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, selected household dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, one full set of Jacobian pattern dining room furniture such as sliding dining table, dining room chairs side Boards, dinner Wagons complete set of Canteen Cutlery in case, drawing room Cabinets, Chesterfield suites, office-writing table file cabinets, silver show cases, hat stands teapoys, gramophone with records, complete set of three bed room furniture, Chinaware, Electric plated wares, etc.

Property of J. E. P. Curry, Esq., of Government Shipping Office and others has been brought at above address.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property is on view.

Made to order high class household furniture all best and selected pieces from Robert, Wimbridge and Devji also best quality latest type Godrej Safe on stand rich Persian carpets glass crockery, etc.

Under instruction from a European Gentleman MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction in West Ville Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dining Drawing and Bed Room furniture comprising of Dining table, side board, dumbwaiter side table, chairs solid blackwood centre table chesterfield suite by Robert, cabinet glass door show cases rich Persian drawing room carpets, Double wooden and brass bedsteads with mattress and pillows first class quality Godrej Safe full sized mirror and panelled door almirah clothes press, soil linen box boot towel hat stands, glass, crockery etc.

One Red coloured light weight Scale Motor Cycle (English Make) complete with Lucas lamp, Clexton Horn, and tools, etc. in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1924.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21265.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 719 SHARES OF DIFFERENT CONCERNS.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY O. O. C.J. Suit No. 1925 of 1923.

Under instructions from Mr. Chotalal Virchand Mehta, the Receiver appointed herein under an order dated the 11th Dec. 23, made by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following Shares:—

20 Shares the Central Bank of India Ld.
5 Shares (New issue) Bombay Burma T. Corp. Ld.
100 Shares Central Provinces Cement Co., Ld.
200 Shares the Bank of Morvi, Ld.
5 Shares the Bank of Baroda, Ld.
4 Shares the Bank of India, Ld.
10 Shares the Bundi Portland Cement, Ld.
25 Shares the Burma Petroleum Co. Ld.
350 Shares the Burmah Corpn., Ld.

For inspection of the above Shares, application may be made to the undersigned The conditions of sale will be read before commencing the Auction Sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1924.
Bombay, 10th January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAZI SYED STREET.

Under instructions from H. C. Captain Esqr. the Special Commissioner appointed by the High Court at Bombay in Suit No. 2246 of 1922 in which suit The Tata Industrial Bank Limited are the plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Sons, and Gulamhussein Haji Hassam Noorani are the defendants in pursuance of the final decree passed in the said suit dated 11th of April, 1923, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY the 10th January, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with a messuage, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Kazi Syed Street containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 674, New No. 6369, Old Survey No. 417, New Survey No. 2602 and Cadastral Survey No.——(Division) and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1417, Street Nos. 71-75, and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house now or formerly of Dhunji Kessowji, on or towards the West by the said Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the North by the house now or formerly of Haji Esmail Haji Habib, on or towards the South by a common passage beyond which is the house of Gulam Husein Haji Hassam Noorani, the second defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECTS FRAMES LADIES' SHOES, IRON PANEL PINS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Parcel English gold spects frames.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., The Official Liquidator of Tolhill Sharp & Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation).
2 cases American ladies' shoes (black).
On account of Insurance office concerned.
8 cases and 84 packets Continental Bright Iron Panel Pins.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram
1 secondhand rubber tyred Gig (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred brougham.
1 pair Arab horses, quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Motor van.
1 Chalmer Motor car-six cylinders No. 5853 in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES G. I. P. RY., PAREL.

Under instructions from the Ag. Controller of stores. G. I. P. Ry. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at General Stores yard Parel.

Unserviceable stores such as scales brass various, Buckle collar brass, Watches guards, Pipe tongs, Reamers Engrs, sawspit, chains steel 100 feet and 66 ft. w o arrows, copying press, Dredgers, Jim crows, Pipes C. I. of sorts and fittings, Braces brass, Plates tanks W. I., stay rods, weighing machine, Ropes Manila of sizes etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT TARDEO AND AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the Late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, the properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the respective dates mentioned below by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

LOT No. 1 (Tardeo property).

To be sold on Thursday the 31st January 1924 at 5 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying on the Eastern side of Tardeo Road Bombay, containing by admeasurements about 3614 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 8, New No. 13483, Old Survey No. 457 and New Survey No. 1/3591 and bearing Municipal D Wards Nos. 3816 (1) 3816 (1a), 3816 (1b), 3816 (1c) 3816 (1d) and 3816 (1e) and Streets Nos. 669-675, 675A, 675B, 675C, 675D, 675E and bounded on the North by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Davar, on the East by the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. on the South by the Municipal Public Passage and on the West by Tardeo Road.

LOT NO. 2 (SUSSEX ROAD PROPERTY.)

To be sold on Friday the 1st February, 1924, at 5 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece of land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate lying on the North side of public passage leading to Sussex Road, containing by admeasurements about 4515 sq. yds. and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under part of New No. 13814, 13819 and part of New Survey No. 1/3634 and bounded on the East by public passage 40ft. wide on the West by Open storm water drain, on the North by private passage 20ft. wide, and on the South by public passage leading to Sussex Road, Collector's E Ward No. 7581 (1) and Street No. 11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 10th Jan. 1924.

MOOSA BROS.
AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS "YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

At the earnest desire of our Patrons and Customers, we shall hold an Auction Sale of the following, made to order, high class, drawing room, dining room bed room and office furniture, and other useful household articles, at our above rooms on SUNDAY, the 13th Inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Drawing room Suite Almyrahs, Cabinets, Variety of chest-of-drawers, and dressing tables, Ward robes, Dining tables, Sideboards, Safes of well-known makers, revolving book-stand and revolving chairs, Curzon chairs, rocking chairs, meat safes, shaving stands, hat stands, teapoys, wall clocks, one Oliver Typewriter, one block wood cradle baby cots, brass and wooden bedsteads, book case etc., etc.

One complete standard size cinema machine in order.
One Camera with lens and accessories in order.
One national cash register.
One electric motor for sewing machine in working order.
One saddle and bridle complete.
One lot woollen under-wears.
One lot woollen Tartan rugs.
Fancy electric table lamps.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2051.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES FANCY COTTON GOODS, 3 CASES ART SILK FANCY GOODS AND 21 CASES FANCY VESTINGS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Gordhandas Dwarkadas, Mulji Jetha Market, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY the 14th January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo St. Fort, the following:—

5 cases Fancy Cotton Goods.
3 cases Art Silk Fancy Goods.
21 cases Fancy Vestings.

N.B.—A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th January, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4482.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th, January, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 shed the following goods:—

Machinery Imitation Saffron, Hoops, Rice, Beer, Iron Channels, Tea Plank, Metal Polish Dry Fish, Paint, Advertisements, Palm oil, Mixed grain, Composition paint, Hardware, Sugar samples, Bolts and nuts, Pista, Statues, Rivets, Rubber toys, Almonds, Motor lamps, Lantern globes, Wood panel, Round bars, Earthenware, Limboli oil, Sign board, Raw hides, Cotton seed, Toys, Tea bars old, Rubber sheets, Wine, Galvd. sheets, Bricks, Steel sheets, Printing Ink, Cocoanuts, Paddy bran, Cigarettes, Chemicals.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Grant Road New Elphinstone Theatre.
These dramas will not be staged here again.
NOTICE:—Company will stay in Bombay up-to 20th January and then to Poona.
on
Saturday 12th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
SHAKUNTAL.
Sunday 13th January 1924
(P. M. 3 Noon)
EKACHAPYALA.
Manager.
G. N. Mandali, Bombay

Yashwant Natak Mandali

Only two joint performances
Saturday 12-1-24 at 9 p.m:
AND
Sunday 13-1-24 at 3-30 noon.
Saunshaya-Kallol
In this play, the well-known Actor
Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas
will act the part of
"Phalgoonrao"

Director Shanker Rao Sirnaik
Manager K. S. Hardikar.

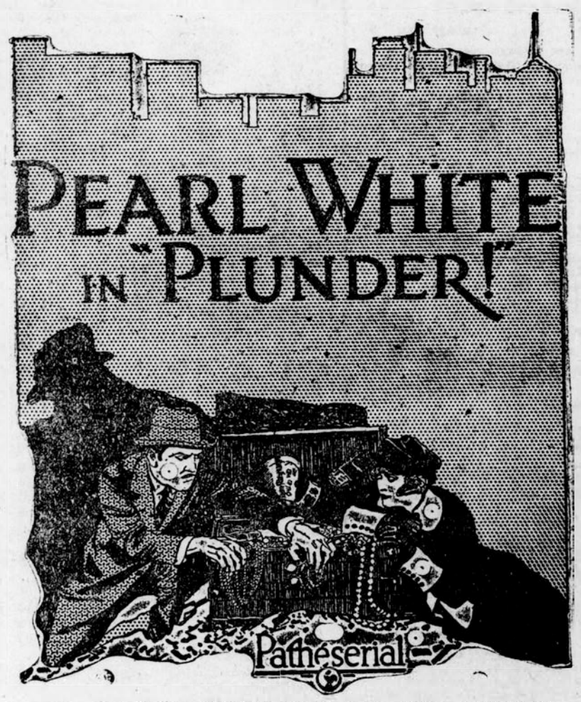
Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha
Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AMRAOTI:—GANESH THEATRE.
Mon. 7th Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPAMAN.
Wed. 9th Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI-MAHATVAKANKSA.
Sat. 12th Jan. 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED
"DAKSHINEKADE"
(By Mr. B. V. Warerkar)
"SHREE"
(By Mr. N. G. Kamatnoorkar, B. A)
Proprietors, Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

Corner Grant Road and Lamington Road,
TO-NIGHT



THE SERIAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON
SEE IT TO-DAY YOU WILL LIKE IT.
ALSO
'OUR GANG' Comedy &
FELIX THE 'KAT'
FUNNIEST FILMS EVER MADE.
5-15, 7-, 8,45, and 10-30 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
And every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
LOCATION, OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.
A REAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
NEW FEATS! NEW ACTS!! NEW TURNS!!!
BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY
BIG SUCCESS! BIG SUCCESS!!
BIG SUCCESS!!!

MATINEES EVERY WED. SAT. SUN. AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows only except last Gallery.

PRICES AS USUAL.
BOX PLAN at S EOSE and Co., Ltd.
Prof. SHUNKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager.

IMPERIAL

Presents
To-night & during this week
A WHIRLWIND THRILLING PRODUCTION
KALA-NAG
PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Film Company, Dadar.
(in eight reels)
WHAT IS IT ???
It is a Photo-play revealing various styles of treacherous frauds traced in the modern civilization.
ALSO
Rape, ravishment and dreadful assassination nowadays practised by many atrocious Indian villains for the ardent desire of wealth and passions.
Daily—5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
Sat & Sunday Extra show 3-30 p.m.
!!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!!
a Sensational & Mysterious
PATHE SERIAL
???
Watch further announcements

Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Highly Successful Musical Comedy Cinema Farce.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE RIGHT TO LOVE"
Featuring Mae Murray.

Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PILGRIM"
By Charles Chaplin.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in South Rajputana and neighbouring districts with local falls in Kashmir and is now much less marked out. A fresh and apparently active disturbance is approtching the Frontier. The monsoon continues active in South East Madras and Malabar. The principal amounts are:—Kotah, quarter of an inch; Calicut and Trivandrum, three quarters; Cochin and Codaicanal, a half.

Forecast:—Extention into Baluchistan and decrease in Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8 Jan., 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.968 inches
Temperature of Air		77.2degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		73.1 "
Dew Point		71.0 "
Relative humidity of Air		82% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		3.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		83.8 "
Minimum do. do.		72.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE,E,W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 101

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		Jan. h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
W	8	1 5	30 5	8	7 24	17 6
		13 5	27 6		19 5	15 8
Th.	9	1 44	29 10	9	8 5	17 0
		13 50	28 11		19 43	16 10
F.	10	2 22	28 11	10	8 48	18 0
		14 33	26 2		20 19	18 0
Sat.	11	2 9	28 6	11	8 24	19 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58	17 0
S	13	3 29	26 1	13	10 12	18 10
		16 11	24 8		21 38	20 5
M.	14	4 4	26 0	14	11 5	91 1
		17 17	24 2		22 41	21 5
Tu.	15	4 44	25 3	15	12 2	19 2
		18 42	24 1			

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9.

Howrah, Weatherby, Calcutta.
British Soldier, Anderson, Abadan.
Falkenfels, Elby, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Clan Mackinon, Mackinon, Calicut.
Umlazi, Lycett, Avenmouth.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Obra for Calcutta
Steamer Begum for Java.
Steamer British Sailor for Mahomerah.

S S Howrah:—The steamer Howrah, 4096 tons, Captain T C Weatherby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Falkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Falkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain H Elby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Mackinon:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinon, 4109 tons, Captain D Mackinon, will sail to-day from harbour for Calicut, with same bottom cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1699 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, January 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 18/1 Graham and Co.
2 Plassey 4615, London, 19-1, M M and Co.
3 Vendelia, 2,698, N.F, N. F. Graham & Co.
4 Clan Macmillan 4109, M Coast, 9/1 J. F. and Co.
5 Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.
6 Ct. Newcastle 4707 Karachi 13/1 F F C & Co.
7 Mashabra 5131 K'chi N.F. M M and Co.
9 Domala, 5134, London, 11-1, M M and Co.
10 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
13 Umlazi 2580 U K 10/1 Graham and Co.
14 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15-1, L Triestino.
15 Ryujin Maru, 3847 Japan N F O S Kaisha.
16 Trewellard 2667, Dunkirk N F, M M & Co.
17 Capodimonte 4278 Genoa 13/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

15 Kilindini 129 Aleppy N F, R E Collins & Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Busra, 11-7, M M and Co.
B Bankura 1903 Busra 16/1 M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Alipore 3241, Japan, 12/1 M M and Co.
F Othello 3277 Hull N F, J F & Co.
G Ahmedi 1331 P Gulf, 15/1 S Hassunon.
K Jeddah 2923, N F N F, T M & Co.
P Clan Colquhoun 3760, N F, N F, J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mara due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dalgoma due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Moravada due about 4th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 28th January, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall, due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.
Aussa due about 13th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Yomei Maru due about 11th January, Agent N Y K.
Tamba Maru due about 14th January, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 18th Janaury, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 13th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Plassey for London:—1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Anant and Co; 14 bales woollen carpets 12 bales woollen rugs and curtains, 4 bales raw fox skin, 39 bundles per lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 70 packages woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 4 packages haberdashery etc. Thos. Cook and Sons; 15 casks mango slices in brine, N K Jussawala; 25 cases preserved fruits, Waimer and Co; 20 cwts green cardamoms, S Laljee and Co.

S S Plassey for Hull:—10000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 5720 bags cotton seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Cap de Monte for Genoa:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 430 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbell; 930 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cap de Monte for Naples:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Arjun Khimjee; 400 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Cap de Monte for Teghbone:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Trewellord for Hull:—275 cwts crushed myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Clan Coljuhan for Ghent:—50 bales Indian raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursandas.

S S City of Newcastle for Liverpool:—5 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes expeller, The Alliance T Co; 1 case cotton strips, Walmer and Co; 240 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co; 96 casks salted goats skin, Brusky and Co; 44 bales Indian raw cotton, Kooberdas and Sons.

S S Goldenfels for Ghent:—550 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Goldenfels for Antwerp:—3 cases aniline dye dry, The John R Girgy Md. Colour Agency; 67 casks wet salted goat skin, H M Halim and Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Madhovdas Amersey; 568 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Goldenfels for Rotterdam:—151 casks wet salted goat skin, Enamdar Abdul Rahman; 55 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Goldenfels for Bremen:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg:—643 bales country cotton fly, 35 bales country cotton waste B Meyer and Co

S S Mashobra for Middlesborough:—4000 tons Indian manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate

S S Domala for London:—2000 cwts Indian groundnut oil cakes expeller, 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes expeller, The Alliance Trading Co; 32 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahim and Co.

S S Domala for Antwerp:—330 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co; 85 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Domala for Ghent:—112 baless Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Domala for Havre:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, H Ram Bhagat.

S S Aquelia for Genoa:—941 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 76 bales cotton fly waste, Coutts and Co; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Gorio Ltd; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, G Chachaty and Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, B Meyer and Co; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Langley and Co; 760 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Aquelia for Constantinople:—8 bundles woollen carpets, H A Amin and Co.

S S Surra Nevada for Dunkirk:—9998 cwts Indian groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 50 bales Indian raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursandas.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—825 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 105 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—4 cases rhino horns, J Laljee and Co.

S S Soudan for Haiphong:—2100 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—1250 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Arjun Maru for Osaka:—6 cases bobbins, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

S S Arjun Maru for Yokkaichi:—1200 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Arjun Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Sassoon J David; 1500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Suzuki and Co; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, E D Tata.

S S Lima Maru for Shanghai:—4500 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 10 cwts Indian butter, The Continental Creamery and Dairy Farm.

S S Lima Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Moji:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Kobe:—600 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Nagoya:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Dongola from London, Agents M M and Co:—176 cases whisky, 40 cases cardboard boxes, 39 cases medicine, 96 cases castor oil, 50 cases jam, 107 cases confectionary, 50 barrels 5 drums lubricating oil, 400 cases condensed milk, 25 cases biscuits, 50 cases sherry, 15 cases cod liver oil, 45 cases soap, 45 cases ham, 800 reels ginning material, 60 cases syrup, 79 casks tallow, 103 bundles grapes, 730 tyres, 17 cases vinegar, 37 cases oil stores, 20 drums red lead, 112 cases wine, 5083 cases brandy, 24 cases cheese, 46 cases port wine, 49 hogsheads glue, 14 bales printing paper, 150 bundles Y M sheets, 50 cases yellow metal squares, 40 cases beer, 205 cases gin, 25 cases cider, 10 cases tobacco, 30 bales cloth, 69 cases photo outfit, 1838 kegs 125 drums paint, 23 cases dry colours, 50 drums linseed oil, 150 bales newspapers, 23 cases essences, 1 box gold coins, 4 boxes bar gold, 191 bars silver, 11 casks bangle ivory, 248 pieces earthenware, 90 kegs W lead, 25 casks ivory, 80 cases manhole covers, 25 cases lime juice, 10 bundles tubing, 10 drums dipping oil, 20 D/bags chairs, 22 cases screws, 344 illuminated springs, 350 pieces axle boxes, 95 cases globes.

From Middlesborough:—3730 bundles galvanised corrugated sheets, 445 bundles galvanised flat sheets, 250 angles, 44 channels, 6310 snippers, 1111 rivets, 114 tank plates, 445 per packages switches, 34 cases fittings.

From Port Said:—300 bags almonds, 13 cases confectionary, 24 cases saws, 13 cases imitation silk handkerchiefs, 9 cases imitation gold thread, 2 cases imitation gold sequins, 1 case sequins gold thread, 10 cases umbrella fittings, 8 cases watches and clocks.

From Aden:—1 box sovereign, 20 boxes specie, 1 case pearls, 26 bags garlic.

S S Vasna from Basra, Agents British India S M Co:—319 bundles dates, 1361 bundles skin dates, 6472 baskets, wet dates, 72 bags raisins, 72 bundles 41 pieces old brass, 37 bags almonds, 102 bundles scrap copper, 53 Nos. empty cylinders.

S S Bandra from Basra, Agents B I S N Co:—999 baskets wet dates, 447 bundles skin dates, 76 bags raisins.

From Bushire:—50 bags almond kernels.

From Dubai:—4 tins pearls, 3 bundles specie.

From Jask:—350 bags matoots.

From Muscat:—4 bundles specie, 1761 bags dry dates, 64 boxes dates, 163 bags sardines, 44 crates pomegranate

From Charbara:—999 bundles seffi mats, 13 bundles salted fish.

From Gwadore:—333 bundles seffi mats, 33 bundles dry fish, 29 bundles salted fish.

From Veraval:—17 baskets wet dates.

S S Cranfield from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co:—2343 tons coal.

A SANATORIUM AT AMRELI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRELI, Jan. 6.

In response to the invitation of Sheth Muljibhai of Bombay, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, performed the opening ceremony of a sanaturium at Amreli on December 26th. In so doing Dr. Mehta dwelt on the premier position occupied by Amreli among five or six health resorts in Kathiawar and was often availed of with beneficial results by the Baroda State officials and by invalids suffering from tuberculosis. He recognised the need for calling into being an Anti-Tuberculosis because at Amreli with a view to enforcing preventive measures against the fell disease. In Switzerland the danger from the spread of tuberculosis was effectively combated by means of preventive measures adapted to keep down the high percentage of Mortality obtaining in the country owing to its cold climate. Pure air, adequate rest and nutritive food afforded effectual protection against tuberculosis, and in proportion as they provided them so would the evil of tuberculosis be transcended. Adverting to the divergence of views regarding the advisibility of admitting the consumtives into the sanatorium, Dr. Mehta scouted the notion commonly held that tuberculosis was a contagious disease. If the room admitted sufficient air and light and was kept scrupulously neat and tidy, and provided the patient was not allowed to expectorate anywhere and everywhere in the room, six healthy inmates might snap their fingers at the fell diseases even when housed with six consumptives. In the sanatoriums of Europe the wife was often observed to nurse her consumptive husband, and by paying due regard to needful precautions she invariably escaped the contagion. In the circumstances he saw no reason for banging the doors of the Amreli sanatorium against consumptives. It was conceivable that other patients would be deterred from availing themselves of the sanatorium in the event of admission granted to consumptives. It was certain that were the sentiments of other patients respected, consumptives would be deprived of a fair chance of recovery afforded by the sanatorium. He left it to Sheth Muljibhai to choose between the two evils, but would like to suggest the desirability of allocating a special room for consumptives and of collecting literature on the cause and cure of tuberculosis, so that its study might lead to the adoption of preventive measures and to the ultimate eradication of tuberculosis from their midst. In conclusion, Dr. Mehta called attention to the need of a more extensive open space behind the sanatorium, and exhorted the Suba of Amreli and other officers concerned to see their way to meeting it.

GRIEVANCES OF PETLAD FARMERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, Jan. 6.

A conference of the Khedutś and Khatedars of the Petlad farmers was held at Vadtal on Dec. 31, to concert measures for constitutional agitation for the redress of their grievances and to form themselves into an association for the attainment of the end in view. 35 villages were represented by the farmers, who evinced great enthusiasm for the success of the conference.

Seven resolutions were unanimously adopted. The first resolutions gave assurances of their stadfast loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, whose safe return from Europe filled them with joy. The second resolution expressed the general desire to establish a "Khedut Praja-Mandal" for the Petlad Taluka and to convene the first conference under its auspices at Nar on Jan. 13th. The third resolution appointed a committee of seven members to ventilate their grievances concerning the land revenue collection and the new settlement, and invite the Maharaja Saheb's attention to the critical situation produced by deficient rainfall. The committee was desired to submit its report at the ensuing conference, which would lay down rules for the guidance of farmers in the light of the report. The fourth resolution organised a committee of twenty-four members to start a "gramya mandal" in every village in the Petlad Taluka before January 10. The fifth resolution selected a managing committee of eight members to organise the necessary arrangements for the forthcoming conference. The sixth resolution called on each "gramya mandal" to elect two delegates per thousand unhabitants in every village and to depute one member from every village to take part in the deliberations of the subjects committee of the conference. Lastly, the Chairman of the reception committee was requested to draft the constitution of the mandal and to prepare the list of subjects to be discussed at the conference in collaboration with the president of the conference.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 600.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 650.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 640.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 148¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 140¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.29-1-8.
London—Paris Frcs 87.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 99.90.
London—Rome Lires 99.70.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.
Quiet Market.

	London, Jan 8.
Telegraph Transfers	£ 1/5 7/32 Dull.
Bar Gold	£4—16—5 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16 Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 9. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 7/16
Fcs. Demand	590
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	235
Japan	147
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Jan. 8.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Berlin Cheques on London	33 7/16
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/4
„ 2 months hence	—

Closing Tone of Silver—China Sold—Buyers are holding backs Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 8.
A. change on London in Paris	88.20
„ „ „ Germany	—
„ „ „ Italy	99.70
Stockholm	16.26
Christiania	29.85
Amsterdam	11.39
Switzerland	24.65
Belgium Yesterdays	98.65
Athens	—
Demand Bills	4.39,00

London, Jan. 8.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for 100 lakhs of rupees of Indian Council Bills.

No applications were received amount to be allotted next week Rs. 100,00,000.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 8
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 83 3/4—1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 1/4—1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 3/4—1/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 3/4+1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	65 3/4+1/2

	London, Jan 8.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 3/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 3/16
7 „ „ „	„ 114
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	„ 126 1/2
National	„ 42
Eastern	„ 6 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 8.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	23 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/8/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/8/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/2.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/11.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Bar gold ready s. 96/5.
Silver ready d. 33/7.
Silver forward d. 32-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India bought, China and Continent sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Steady:—25—9—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	25—7—3	25—8—6	—	25—8—6
Maha	25—8—0	25—9—9	—	25—9—9

Teji Mandi —
Posh 0—3—0
Maha 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Steady:—80—1—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Posh	80—1—0	80—5—0	..	80—5—0
Maha	80—2—0	80—11—0	„	80—11—0

Teji Mandi
Posh 0—12—0
Maha 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 9.

A further rise of 29 points was reported in New York and 43 points in Liverpool. The markets advanced on Local and straddle buying due to good trade reports from Manchester. We still see no reason to expect any material weakening of prices either in the Home markets or here but rather look for an upward tendency as the season advances.

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds Gibson cable under date 8th as follows:—

"Market has a better tone. Trade accounts somewhat better. Think position sounder."

Owing to a moderate advance reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning steady at Rs. 651 for fully good M G Broach April/May delivery, and going down by a rupee on Offices selling, touched Rs. 651½ on general buying. From this level, the prices steadily gave way to Rs. 646½ on selling by Offices and Marwari Shroffs and closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 647 touching Rs. 643½ declined to Rs. 646½ on Jobbers selling and closed dull at Rs. 647 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 618½ and in sympathy with the advance in Broach prices touched Rs. 620. It then declined to Rs. 616 on selling by a Japan House and closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 613½ and after rising by half a rupee the rate declined steadily to Rs. 609 at 3-30 p.m. on selling by Marwari Shroffs. F G M G Bengal December/January was quoted at Rs. 545 and March Rs. 546 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a good demand at lower rates and about 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

Bengal—	To-day	up-to-date.
United Provinces	100	100
Sind/Punjab	100	600
Total	200	700
Oomra—		
Berar	Nil	300
C./P. I	Nil	700
C./P. II	100	400
Total	100	1400

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	—	647
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	—	546
„	March	—	547
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	—	616
Fine Oomra	March	—	609

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9

Description.	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	580	570	555	—
M. G. Oomra No. 4	640	630	615	—
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	670	660	645	
M. G., Central Provinces No. 2	655	645	630	

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 9.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	—	647
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	—	544
Fully Good Bengal	March	—	542
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	—	616
Fine Oomra	March.	—	609

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

9th Jan. 1924.

New York Market 8th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
34.40	Jan.		34.95	+55
34.88	Mar.	35.15 +27	35.17	+29
35.09	May	35.37 +28	35.38	+29
33.97	July		34.24	+27
28.60	Oct.		28.65	+05
23.15	Dec.		Not received	

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 35.32, lowest 35.05, range .27, points.

Small steady market. Mostly professional trading.

Liverpool Market 8th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Since previous close
19.75	Jan.	19.94 + 9	20.17 +42
19.80	Mar.	20.00 +20	20.04 +24 20.23 +43
19.72	May		20.15 +43
19.31	July		19.70 +39
16.49	Oct.	16.60 +11	16.68 +19
22.53	Egyptian Jan. 1924		22.87 +34
21.28	„ Nov. „		21.56 +28

Telegraphic market advices: Dated 7-1-24

(1) Morning: small, continued long liquidation, absence of buying power. Afternoon: good reports from New York, local buying and straddle buying. Manchester, large enquiry from India, fair sales.

(2) Cabled New York: "It appears to us our market is governed by fears of unfavourable possibilities due to probability labour Government. This is also indicated in Stock markets where certain small minority are transferring British securities into American. We in common with moderate opinion think such fears unfounded because under our present balance of political parties, it is impossible for any one party to bring in any extreme measure as it would be immediately defeated by the other two. We look for conservatively social programme from whichever party comes into power. Otherwise, we think position increasingly bullish. Have you any reason to change your opinion?"

New York replied: "We are still bullish here, and have answered enquiries regarding reason for weakness in Liverpool and strength here by saying that Liverpool is dealing in Politics, while we are dealing in cotton."

(3) Our travelling man cables from Austin Texas: "Extreme cold has prevailed over Texas for weeks, and over entire cotton states, I think cold will destroy many weevil that had hibernated in trash and moss where they would not keep dry; the freeze will also help the soil and destroy many other kinds of insects."

Telegraphic Market advices: Dated 8-1-24:
(1) 11-10 a.m. Tone of market good. General buying. Less for sale.

(2) American cross rate 428 1/4. March highest 20.24, lowest 19.96, range .28 points. Much improved tone. General buying. American buying, trade fixing call sales Increasing business Manchester. Advise buying. Alexandria Market 8th January 1924.

Previous close 45.00. Delivery March; opening prices, 45.25.

	Liverpool, Jan. 8, Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	5 000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
„ „ Sales of East Indian	—
„ „ Imports	250

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. American Spot improved demand		20 20
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—	23,45
New York 11 a. m.	Mar.	35 15
(As known in Liverpool at	May	35.37
closing time.)	July	34.28
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Mar.	Closed.
	May.	„

	Liverpool, Jan. 8. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan. — 20.17 +42
	Mar. — 20.23 +43
	May — 20.15 +43
	July — 19.70 +41

New York, Jan. 24.

Yesterday's first official New York closing March 34.86. Final official closing 34.88.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 3/4 January/February.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 January Hull.
Rapeseed Toria £187/8 January/February Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19 1/4 December/January.
Castorseed Bombay £24 3/4 shipment to Hull 1st to 15th January.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £42 1/4
Cottonseed Bombay £10 1/8 middle January.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Jan. 8 We-day's Price.
Jan.	19-95 +18
Feb.	—
Mar.	20-02 +22
April	—
May	19-92 +20
June	—
July	19-49 +18
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16-61 +12
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Egyptian Mar.	22.95
Oct.	21.53

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Jan. 8. To-day's Prices.
Jan.	20.17 +42
Feb.	20.17 +42
Mar.	20.23 +43
April	20.17 +43
May	20.15 +43
June	20.03 +39
July	19.70 +39
Aug.	18.85 +38
Sept.	17.42 +21
Oct.	16.68 +19
Nov.	16.33 +17
Dec.	16.20 +19
Jan.	16.11 +15

Tone,—Very Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Jan. 8. To-day's Price.
Jan.	22.87 +34
Feb.	23.95 +32
Mar.	23.05 +32
April	23.44 +32
May	23.23+ 32
June	23.23 +30
July	23 23 +24
Aug.	22.93 +28
Sept.	22.63 +23
Oct.	21.81 +28
Nov.	21.56 +28
Dec.	21.56 +28
Jan.	21.51 +23

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

M. G. Bengal, Good	13.15
„ „ Fully Good	13.55
„ „ Fine	13.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.35
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.85
„ „ „ Fine	15.35
M. G. Broach, Good	16.45
„ „ Fully Good	16.85
„ „ Fine	17.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.05
„ „ Fully Good	13.45
„ „ Fine	13.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	—	33,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—	13 000
„ „ Continent	—	1,000
Futures at New York Jan.	—	35.17 +.31
„ „ „ March.	—	35 38 +.29
„ „ „ May.	—	34.24 +.27
„ „ „ July.	—	28.65 +5
Spot Cotton at New York	—	35.70 +.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—	Closed,
Futures „ „ Mar.	—	...
„ „ „ May	—	Closed.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	—	64

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Jan. 8. To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. Mar.	— 35.17 +31
May	— 35.38 +29
July	34.24+ 27
Oct.	28.64 +3

WHEAT.

London, Jan 8

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	— 43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F.. Sellers	— 43/
AUSTRALIAN J/F Paid & Sellers	— 41/9
KARACHI BARLEY J./F. Buyers	— 32/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. J/F	— 45 6
Rozario Santa Fe 64/16 Cargo Jan. Paid	44/3
Australian Cargo Jan. Paid Sellers	— 40/6
Tone—Firm with fair Trade	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan 9

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	0 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	0 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	67 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 8 0	
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	43 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 1 9	
Linseed, April/May	12 15 0	
Groundnuss April/May	73 8 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Jan.	16 0 0	

	London, Jan. 8.
Karachi Barley 32½ January/February.	
Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January/March Liverpool.	
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba afloat.	46
Wheat Cargo Australian 46/6 January.	
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi afloat.	45
Gram Peas Karachi 39 3/4 afloat.	
Maize Karachi Red 40½ January/February.	
Linseed Calcutta £22 3/8 afloat Hull	
Linseed Bombay Bold £22 7/8 afloat Hull.	

AIRSHIPS.

London, Jan 8.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Sellers	— — 8 19 1/8
Tone Tendency is easier.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net	
„ Months J/A Value	£ 39
„ Buyers, etc. May./Aug Paid	„ 36
Tone—	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	— — 31, 6
July Sellers	24, 0
July Sept Sellers	— — 23 7 1 2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	— 23 11 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	— 23 11 1/2
Tone:—	

METALS

London, Jan. 8

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 7/16
Copper Brasiers	„ 83
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 244

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Jan. 9. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Jan. 9. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kial		59 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 0 0
German Brass, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Jan. 1924.

Cotton	36986 Bales
Wheat	1020 Cwts.
Linseed	4174 „
Rape, etc	366 „
Gingellyseed	5703 „
Poppyseed	937 „
Groundnuts	5430 „
Castorseed	338 „
Rice	3982 „
Myrabollams	3735 „
Cottonseed	20417 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	2923 „
Juwar	1265 „
Masur	2678 „
Barley	291 „
Bajri	20979 „
Coal	4215 Tons

	London, Jan. 7.
Cuban Sugar March Value	24/0

FREIGHT.

	London, Jan. 8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	43

COUNCIL BILLS.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay in a press communique states:—

"There were no tenders at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday January 8th.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week."

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 2

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb.-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan	14 1/2
Tone.—	

LOCAL-MILL CLOTHS: QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Jan. 9. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longeloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Hintustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phœnix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Longeloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per b.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton	1 5 0
Pahelvan	1 5 0
Hearth Brand	1 5 6
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per b.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 8 8
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phœnix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindutsan per piece	7 8 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	7 14 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
Spring per piece	
E. D. Racheal per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 12 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

SESAMUM CROP FORECAST

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1923-24:—

"Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1921-22 the area under Sesmum in the British Territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 4.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1923.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late crop as under:—

	British District. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper ...	172,000	363,000
Sind	28,000	1.000
	200,600	364,000
	564,000 Acres.	

3.0 and 21.3 per cent. below area of the previous year and the decennial average at same date respectively. Slight increase in area is reported from only Kaira and Surat but elsewhere in Gujarat and the Deccan there was a marked decline. In the Karnatak, Bijapur alone had an increase in area of about 70 per cent. over last year. Except in Cutch, there was an appreciable increase in area in Kathiawar, Gujarat and Southern Maratha Country States and the Konkan. In Sind, area advanced in Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah but in the remaining Districts it fell owing to unfavourable inundation.

Season.—Except in Surat and Panch Mahals where it was only fair, the crop in the greater part of Kathiawar and Gujarat was not satisfactory owing to deficiency of rain. In the Deccan and the Karnatak, the crop received a check owing to break in the rains in the middle of the Season. The situation was however improved by the timely rains received in the latter part of September but the absence of rain again since the beginning of October acted adversely and the crop yielded a moderate outturn except in Sholapur where it was only poor. The condition in the Southern Maratha Country was no better owing to insufficiency of rain and the crop was much below average. In the Konkan, heavy rains of July hampered the growth and in places damaged the crop. The situation was again aggravated by the absence of rain since the beginning of October which tended to reduce the yield, which is however still fairly good. In Sind, the crop was very poor everywhere except in Nawabshah where it approached the average. Harvesting was commenced about the beginning of October in the Deccan, a fortnight later in the Karnatak and the Konkan and in the Kaira District in Gujarat. Elsewhere in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and the Southern Maratha Country States reaping was undertaken in the latter part of November and will extend till the middle of January. In Sind reaping was commenced about the beginning of October in Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar and elsewhere a month later.

Outturn.—As a result of the season described above, the crop in Gujarat is expected to yield 38 to 77 per cent. of the normal and from 59 to 71 per cent. in Khandesh and Nasik. In the Konkan it was 92 per cent. of the normal in Kolaba and 74 per cent. in Ratnagiri. In the Karnatak and the Southern Maratha Country it ranged from 20 to 50 per cent. of the normal. The outturn in Sind was about 58 per cent. of the normal almost everywhere except in Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar where it was about 92 per cent in the former but only 16 per cent. in the latter.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

	British Districts Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency proper ...	17,200	33,900
Sind	1,800	100
	19,000	34,000
	53,000 Tons.	

32.4 and 35.8 per cent. below the outturn of the previous year and the decennial average of the corresponding date respectively."

BOMBAY CROPS FORECAST.

LINSEED & RAPESEED.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1923-24.

On an average of the five years ending 1921-22, the area under Linseed and Rapeseed Crops in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 4.9 and 4.2 per cent. respectively of the total area under the crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1923.)

Information Incomplete. The total area so far reported and estimated is as given below:—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	78,700	108,200
Native States	6,500	9,600
Total	85,200	117,800

13.4 and 6.2 per 22.4 and 30.2 per cent. over corresponding area of last year and of previous decennial average year respectively. cent. below corresponding area responding area and decennial average respectively.

Linseed.—Crop principally grown in the Deccan and Karnatak. Area extended in Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur in the Deccan and Belgaum and Bijapur in the Karnatak owing to favourable rains in the second fortnight of September but elsewhere declined due to insufficient moisture. Sowings commenced about beginning of October and continued till middle of November. Condition of crop fairly good in Khandesh and Nasik but elsewhere only moderate due to absence of rain since the beginning of October.

Rapeseed.—Crop mainly cultivated in Sind and in Gujarat States. Returns not received for area about 39,000 acres from Larkana and Cutch. Area increased in Karachi and Thar and Parkar but elsewhere declined owing to deficiency of water supply. Sowing commenced about the middle of October in Sind but in Gujarat States about beginning of November. Crop in good condition in Sind but only fair in Gujarat States so far.

GROUNDNUT CROP.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY.

The final memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the Season 1923-24, is as under:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1921-22, the area under Groundnut in the British Territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 10.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1923.)

Area.—The latest report show the total area under the crop as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	314,500
Native States	40,000
Total	335,100

3.3 per cent. below corresponding area of previous year but 51.2 per cent. above decennial average at same date. Area under this crop extended in the Panch Mahals and Khandesh, owing to high prices obtained last year but declined elsewhere in Gujarat and the Deccan owing to unfavourable rains. In the Karnatak, Bijapur alone had a marked increase due to good rain at sowing time but in the remaining Districts the area fell by about 12 to 29 per cent. below that of the last year. In the Southern Maratha to heavy rains at sowing time but elsewhere the area extended appreciably.

Season.—The crop suffered seriously owing to deficiency of rain, almost throughout the whole of Gujarat and it yielded only a moderate outturn except in the Panch Mahals and Surat where it was fair. In the Deccan and the Karnatak the crop received a check by the prolonged break till the middle of September, but the rain received in the latter part of the month improved the condition. But the absence of rain since the beginning of October affected the crop to a great extent except in places where irrigation facilities were available. The harvesting of the crop was commenced about the beginning of November and is still being continued.

Outturn.—In Gujarat the crop is estimated to yield 92 per cent. in the Panch Mahals and 88 per cent. in Surat but elsewhere below 58 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan and the Karnatak, it was between 79 and 86 per cent. of the normal in Khandesh and Nasik but in the remaining districts it yielded from 48 to 62 per cent. Bijapur alone gave an outturn of only 23 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

	Tons.
British Districts	252,000
Native States	23,800
Total	275,800

4 per cent. below the outturn of the last year but 29.5 per cent. over the decennial average at same date.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN DIRECTORS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The resolution of confidence in the Directors was passed at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Dunlop Rubber Company, at Cannon St. Hotel. Sir Eric Geddes presiding, said the finding of the Committee of Investigation was that out of the loss of £8,320,000 shown in the Balance Sheet of August 31st, 1921, £7,719, 000 was accounted for, including £3569 sterling written off on stocks and £822,000 loss on rubber sold during the year. £550,000 was unaccounted for and the Directors' conclusions raised grave issues. In view of the issue of the writs by Sir Arthur Du Cros, Alfred Du Cros and George Du Cros to establish their agreements with the company, he advised the issue of five writs covering ten names. These writs had been issued except in one or two cases where the individuals concerned had made tentative offers of settlement without prejudice.

REORGANISATION OF CAPITAL.

Accounts for the 18 months, ended December 31st last, would probably show a profit of one and a quarter million sterling. The company's business had now reached such a state of stability that the Board intended to submit to the shareholders proposals for the reorganisation of capital.

Sir Arthur Du Cros said the lossess had been made after his total severence from the management of the company.—Reuter.

PENALTY FOR SPREADING ALARMIST REPORTS.

London, Jan. 8.

Paris.—The Minister for Interior has signed a decree ordering the expulsion of a Dutch exchange speculator on the charge of spreading alarmist reports as regards the fall of the franc.—Reuter.

In the football match in the third division (northern section,) results as under:—Rochdale 2, Southport 2.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 9.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/6.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Share Market remained closed to day.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SWITHIN WINS THE EPSOM PLATE.

In spite of the unattractive card for the Seventh Extra Meeting a fairly large attendance assembled at Mahaluxmi yesterday. The weather was pleasant. Favourites did not have it all their own way this time as three outsiders won paying large dividends. Costa Rica started a hot favourite in the third division of the Bushire Plate of five furlongs for newly-landed ponies who got a chance to show their paces. This handsome pony who is reputed to be one of the best landed this season, does not seem to be ready yet as he only flashed for the first three furlongs and then gave up. This race was won by an outsider in Meazer who won after a tight tussle with the fast finishing New York. There was an objection for interference in the race which was overruled. Malla who placed third ran a good race.

A field of sixteen went to the starting post for the second division of the same Plate. Here again the favourites failed and an outsider Squire got home after an exciting finish with Hishan and Sagab, both of whom came a little too late. In the third race which was the first division of the same Plate the favourite Rakan won easily from Mayiah who was also well-spoken of; Fanner who was expected to be in number placed third. The starts of these three races were poor and many horses suffered as a result.

Floral Fete and My Realm declined in the Bathurst Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the 3rd Division. In the field of twelve which started Krishna Kumari was elected favourite though Mollah had a good following. Krishna Kumari beat her field without difficulty in spite of being left at the start. Mollah this time ran better though he was slow in the early stages, Flight Errant who returned from up-country recently ran prominently for the first few furlongs. This horse is coming up and may do well before long. Box O' Tricks has made his reappearance on the track after a protracted absence. Belle Syme who placed third ran well in spite of her weight.

The second division of the same Plate was annexed by another of Byramjee's candidates in Nurse Bobs who beat her field comfortably. In this race Country Lad started favourite and placed third. The distance appeared a little too short for this reliable performer Corisande, Huxley up, secured second place while Britomart was fourth. Prospective Chap, a chestnut colt by Brave Chap, out of mount, Prospect's Lass was heavily backed though it was his first outing—probably because he had the services of G. Smith. He ran nowhere.

It is a pity that the connections of Brixworth continue to race him knowing that he is such a bad starter. It is about time the racing authorities stopped this horse from racing. A restive horse at the gate is a nuisance to others and very often spoils the chances of many. Yesterday he failed to take off with the others in the Epsom Plate. Rowardennan, his stable companion, started favourite at small odds but his calculations were upset by the top-weight Swithin who romped home an easy winner. Love Glass was again unlucky. This horse who has lately struck form has now run three times over long distances in ten days; no mean feat for any animal however good. Tarvie modestly placed third though he was not far behind.

The York Plate of 1¼ miles may be considered a big fiasco as this Plate attracted practically the same entries as the foregoing. As was expected most of them scratched leaving only five starters, three of them from the same stable bracketted. This proved a pure waste of good stake money, the result of the obstinacy of somebody who framed these races last year. Perhaps some good may come out of this lesson. Schiehallion, the favourite made no impression on Morison who sometimes takes into his head to run.

Rose Hill and Bahadorjung were well supported in the last race, the Harbour Plate. The latter failed completely to come into the picture while Rose Hill suffered defeat at the hands of the bottom weight Crown Prince, Khayum and Alder who were in places ran creditably well.

Sheldon and Easton were the most successful jockeys of the day riding two good winners each. Among the others McPherson, Burn, Purtoosingh and Clarke had a win each.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1923, direct from the country of foaling 14 hands to carry 9st. W. T. (Landing Allowance Clause in General conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs; twice 10lbs; oftener 14lbs. Messrs. Ahmed Hungay and Abdul M J. Talib's MEAZER 8-10, McPherson 1
Mr. A. R. Taha's NEW YORK 7-12, Harrison 2
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's MALLA 9, Bowley 3
Mr. M. B. Wacha's SHAHBAD 8-2, Audas 4

Not run:—Sadi, and Remington.

Also Ran:—Panama 9 Barnett, Yangi Dhoonia 8-10 R. Jones, Bugler 9 Fahad, Kaman Beg 9 Burn, Costa Rica 9, F. Huxley Thames 9 Easton, Saifuddin 8-10 Hardy, Turkey 8-10 Khalil, Vita 8-6 Horne, Murmurees 8-6 Herbert, Midas 8-6 Purtoosingh, Adieu 8-2 Aldridge, Daas 7-12 Sheldon.

The Race:—The barrier rose to a bad start, most of the horses getting away in straggling fashion. Daas was quickest away and led followed by Costa Rica, Meazer, Malla, Panama, Saifuddin and Adieu. Daas maintained his lead till the bend where both he and Costa Rica dropped back. Meazer entered the straight first followed by Malla and Panama. Meazer went on and was hotly challenged by New York who came from behind with a tremendous rush on the rails. The latter however, could not get through and Meazer lasted out to win by a head. Malla was third 1½ lengths away, while a neck separated the fourth horse Shahbad who came up strong near home. An objection against the winner was overruled.

Time:—1min. 10 2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 201 for win, and Rs. 48 Rs. 39/8 and Rs. 108 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 93 for win, and Rs. 24, Rs. 28/8 and Rs. 37/8 for places.

Favourite Costa Rica.
Trainer H. Aga Billy.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division II. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1923, direct from the country of foaling 14 hands to carry 9st. W. T. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs; twice 10lbs; oftener 14lbs.
Messrs. J. M. Burjorjee and A. R. Obeyed's SQUIRE 8-2, Burn 1
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's HISHAN 8-2 Clarke 2
Mr. Ali Bin Abba's SAGAB 8-6, Aldridge 3
Messrs. A. Hurgany and Abdu Mohsin Jarulla Talib's ZAITOON 9, Bowley 4

Not run:—Detective, Dildhar, No Trumps and Yildiz.

Also Ran:—Detective 9 McPherson, English Mark 9 Barnett, Mahjub 9 Hardy, Zugga 9 Syed Haji, Midher Beg 9 Easton, Dennis 9 Audas, Vasif 8-10 F. Huxley, Young Takreet 8-10 Sheldon, Rais 8-10 Fahad, Mooshtiry 8-10 R. Jones, Starlight 7-12 H. Walker, Caesar 7-8 Harrison.

The Race:—Another wretched start. Vasif was the first out of the gate and showed the way to Zaitoon, Mooshtiry, Rais, Young Takreet, Detective and Caesar. Nearing the 3rd furlong Mooshtiry moved up on the outside and was running very close to the leader; then came Zaitoon, Rais, Young Takreet and Hishan. Vasif came into the straight first with Mooshtiry close on the outside. Zaitoon went on here but was soon challenged by Hishan who looked a winner when Squire came up with a strong rush and snatched the verdict on the post after an exciting finish by a short head. A neck separated Hishan from Sagab who also travelled fast near home and displaced Zaitoon by ¼ a length. Zugga was badly left and finished in the ruck.

Time:—1min. 16secs.

First tote paid Rs. 201 for win, Rs. 50 Rs. 20 and Rs. 200/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 148/8 for win, and Rs. 31, Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 76 for places.

Favourite Zaitoon.
Trainer C. Jall.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July 1923, direct from the country of foaling 14 hands to carry 9st. W. T. (Landing Allowance Clause in General conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners once, 7lbs; twice 10lbs; oftener 14lbs.

Mr. Syed Nayif's RAKAN 9, Easton 1
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's MAYIAH 8-10, Bowley 2
Mr. Baha Khalil's FANNER 9, Purtoosingh 3
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and I. B. Torquato's FARAS 9, Barnett 4

Not run:—Sayab.

Also Ran:—Anzan 9 Burn, Solomon's Song 9 G. Smith, Hamdani 9 Khalil, Anderin 8-10 Clarke Tamaran 8-6 F. Huxley, Raad 8-10 R. Jones, Turujman 8-6 Hary, Musal 8-6 McPherson, Hussar 8-6 Fahad, Chappy 8-6 Audas, Lahore 8-6 H Walker, Red Hawk 8-2 Herbert, Zaman 8-2 Gomer Khan, Vallaprasad 8-2 Aldridge, Afar 7-12 Sheldon.

The Race:—Once more the field was sent away to a bad start. Anzan was hopelessly left. Rakan quickly assumed command and cracked the pace from Mayiah, Faras, and Vallaprasad. Fanner was none too well placed at the start and was lying in the bunch. Rakan maintained his lead and came round the turn where Mayiah joined him. The two fought out a fine finish Rakan lasting out to win by three quarters of a length. Fanner moved up well near home and placed third 1¼ lengths behind after beating Faras out of third place by 1 length.

Time:—1min. 10secs.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win, and Rs. 17/8, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 18 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 18/8 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9/8 for places.

Favourite Rakan.
Trainer Rashid Dakel.

THE BATHURRST PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 Yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNA KUMARI 8-13, Clarke 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's MOLLAH 9, Burn ... 2
Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME 8-9, Barnett 3
Mr. R. Brenden's BOOK LORE 9, Purtoosingh 4

Not run:—My Realm and Floral Fete.

Also Ran:—Island Lord 9-6 McPherson, White Dart 9-4 Easton, Flight Errant 8-11 F. Huxley, Woorali 8-8 G. Smith, Box O'Tricks 8-7 Audas, Pin Money 8-5 Harrison, Coryste 8-3 Aldridge, Headstrong 7-4 Sheldon.

The Race:—Krishna Kumari gave trouble and delayed the start. They were sent away to a good start. Krishna Kumari was the last to take off but soon worked up. As soon as the barrier rose Belle Syme dashed on, but soon made way for Flight Errant who now led from Book Lore, Pin Money, Island Lord, Belle Syme, Krishna Kumari and Woorali. Headstrong was last and out of the race. Mollah was not too well up. Nearing the 3rd furlong Island Lord moved up and was well up with the leaders. Pin Money fell back at this stage. Flight Errant brought his field into the straight where he retired. Krishna Kumari drew out here and went on to win comfortably by ¾ length despite the hot challenge of Mollah, who came strong near home. Belle Syme beat Book Lore for third place with a strong run up the straight by ¾ length placing a length behind the second horse.

Time:—1min. 17 1-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 21/8, and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14 for win, and Rs. 8 Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 for places.

Favourite Krishna Kumari.
Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's NURSE BOBS 9, Sheldon 1
Capt. J. B. Browne's CORISANDE 8-8, F. Huxley 2
Mr. A. Hoyt's COUNTRY LAD 9-8, Bowley 3
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's BRITOMART 8-2, Audas 4

Not run:—Lomo.

Also Ran:—Mimi 9-10 Khalil, Arclight 9-6 McPherson, Nikolaki 8-12 Aldridge, Zigomar 9 Barnett, Prospective Chap 8-12 G. Smith, Madelina 8-4 Herbert, Luxmi 8-1 Burn, Dollarina 7-12 R. Jones, Sarina 7-8 Meherji.

The Race:—A level start saw Arclight flash out for a brief space; then Nurse Bobs went to the head of affairs and cracked a fast pace from Sarina, Britomart, Corisande, Madeline and Country Lad. This order was maintained till the turn where Corisande moved up. Sarina petered away at this stage and Nurse Bobs led into the straight chased by Corisande and Britomart. Nurse Bobs shook off the challenge of Corisande and passed the post a comfortable winner by ¾ of a length. ½ length separated second and third. Country Lad travelled fast up the straight and deprived Britomart of third place by ½ a length. Arclight finished last.

Time:—1min. 16 2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 81/8 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 31/8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 9/8, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 7/8 for places.

Favourite Country Lad.
Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's SWITHIN 9-10, Easton 1
Mr. W. King's LOVE GLASS 7-13, R. Jones 2
Mr. Kelso's TARVIE 8-3, McPherson 3
Mr. Eve's ROWARDENNAN 8-5, Bowley 4

Not run:—Wasp.

Also Ran:—Brixworth 9-4 Hardy, Belvedere 8-1 Burn, Miss Evans 7-9 G. Smith, Gay Ditty 7-7 Sheldon, Catchup 7-6 Harrison.

The Race:—The starter had no difficulty in despatching this field to a good start. Swithin was the first to get into his stride and raced in front of Belvedere, Miss Evans, Tarvie, Rowardennan and Love Glass. Catchup was last. Brixworth refused to start and came in the shortest way round. Nearing the 3rd furlong Love Glass improved his position on the outside. Miss Evans retired before the turn was negotiated. At this juncture Swithin went on to win without the least trouble by 1½ lengths from Love Glass who once again came late with a strong rush and beat Tarvie out of second place by a head. The same distance separated Rowardennan the fourth horse who travelled well under the whip.

Time:—1min. 39 3-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 220/8 for win, and Rs. 52/8, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 89/8 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8 for places.

Favourite Rowardennan.
Trainer K. Rustom.

THE YORK PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MARMION 8-13 Sheldon 1
Mr. Eve's SCHIEHALLION 9, Bowley ... 2
Mr. Eve's FITZCLARENCE 8-7, Hardy ... 3
Mr. Eve's LEMOINE 8-5, G. Smith 4

Not run:—Love Glass, Miss Evans, Catchup, Magical and Troilus.

Also Ran:—Southern Beauty 7-12 Aldridge.

The Race:—They were sent away on excellent terms Lemoine was the first out but soon gave over the lead to Southern Beauty who cracked the pace from Marmion, Schiehallion, Lemoine and Fitzclarence. At the 6th furlong post Southern Beauty increased his lead and after a gap came Marmion and Schiehallion and a few lengths behind came Lemoine and Fitzclarence. Nearing the 4th furlong the field began to close in on the leader and by the time they reached the 3rd furlong Southern Beauty had dropped back completely. Marmion assumed command at this stage and went on pursued by Schiehallion. He soon shook off the challenge of the latter up the straight and finished an easy winner by 1½ lengths. Fitzclarence beat his stable companion Lemoine out of third place by 2 lengths after placing third the same distance behind Schiehallion.

Time:—2mins.

First tote paid Rs. 45/8 for win, and Rs. 20/8, Rs. and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 24/8 for win, and Rs. 11 and Rs. 9 for places.

Favourite Schiellion.
Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 1 Miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. R. R. S.'s CROWN PRINCE 7-2 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Eve's ROSE HILL 9, Bowley 2
Messrs. H. R. Shah and A. Noormahomed's KHAUM 7-5, Harrison 3
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ALDER 8-2, Burn 4

Not run:—Dartmoor.

Also Ran:—Mandil 9-12 Hardy, Waabil 7-2 H. Walker, Yellow Silk 7-2 Sheldon, Shahzada 8-4 R. Jones, Bahadorjung 8-2 Aldridge, Zobal 8 McPherson, Wadi 7-11 F. Huxley, Kitchener 7-6 Herbert.

The Race:—The tapes went up to a good start. Zohal was first to break the line and led from Wadi, Bahadorjung and Alder. Waabil was the last to find his legs at the 7th furlong Wadi went to the front and raced ahead of Khayum, Crown Prince, Alder, Yellow Silk, Kitchener, Shahzada and Zohal. Mandil was last and out of the race. Past the 4th furlong Kitchener was at the head for a while but was soon displaced by Alder who brought Khayum, Crown Prince, Kitchener, Shahzada and Rose Hill as far as the turn. At this stage Khayum and Crown Prince drew out and were fighting it out in the straight when Rose Hill joined them. After an exciting finish Crown Prince managed to last out a winner by ¼ a length a short head separated Khayum from Rose Hill, Alder was fourth 1 length away.

Time—2 mins. 21 2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 56 for win, and Rs. 21/8 Rs. 18 and Rs. 32 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 35/8 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 9 and Rs. 18/8 for places.

Favourite Rose Hill.
Trainer E. S. Godfrey.

Phenomenal Cards.

MEAZER
Rs. 201
IN RS. 10 TIP CARD.

Read This!!
MY RS. 10 TIP CARD WAS WIN & PLACE
MEAZER, RAKAN, KRISHNA KUMARI, BRITOMART, BRIXWORTH, SCHIEHALLION, ROSE HILL. FLUKE WIN AND PLACE—CROWN PRINCE.

PLACE
HISHAN FANNER, LOVE GLASS.

WIN DOUBLE
RAKAN & KRISHNA KUMARI.

PLACE DOUBLE
HISHAN & ROSE HILL.

Could you have better?
RS. 50 WIN
ZAITOON, MEAZER, CROWN PRINCE

RS. 50 PLACE
MEAZER, ZAITOON, LOVE GLASS, ROSE HILL.

SATURDAY 11 A.M.
ANOTHER STARTLING CARD
"TIPSTER"
129, Great Western Buildings, Bakehouse Lane, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 9.

In the final of the All-India Kardal Cup Hockey Tournament the Bengalee Youngmens' Association, the runners-up of the Aga Khan Cup, beat the Lucknow Youngmens' Association, the holders of the Beighton Cup. It was one of the finest exhibitions of hockey, both teams showing good form. The game ended in a draw on the first day but after a strenuous fight yesterday, the B. Y. A. succeeded in putting in a goal in the course of extra time play.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES OPEN UNCHANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Jutes opened unchanged and the business though mostly confined to Howrah and Clive hardly registered any fluctuations. The hundred rupee stocks found few buyers, but the rates were steady. Anglo-India showing some advance towards the close Howrah and Clive eased off. In cottons Dunbar was again registered a drop with Kesoram almost unaltered. Teas have remained inactive without any change in prices. In miscellaneous carews have noted further improvement while Indian iron and steel has been steady at Rs. 37 with few sellers.

Government securities are unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities—3½ per cent Government Paper 63/13, 5 per cent bonds 1933 95/14, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/6.

Banks.—Allahabad Bank pref 91, Imperial Bank 344.

Cottons—Agra United pref 37, Dunbar 178, Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes—Anglo India 365, Birla 7/6, Champany 161, Cheviot 238 Clive 28/6, Hooghly pref 13/8, Howrah 37, Howrah pref 102, Hukumchand ordinary 7/6, Orient 170, Reliance 46/4, Standard 340, Union 430, Waverley 7/10.

Coals.—Bhalgora 9/10, Burrakur 36/8, Deoli 31/4, Equitable 26/4, Ghusick and Muslia 20/8, Gopalichuck 14/12, Highfield 6/8, Kalapahari 33, Khas Jheria 41/4, Kesoonda and Nyadee 23/8, Minto 25/8, Nazira 11 Nectooria 1/2, Phularitand 1/7, Seebpore 32/4, South Karanpura 11, Sudamdih, pref 9/12, Talcher 8/10.

Miscellaneous—Indian Iron and Steel 37, Marshalls and Co 4/8, B I Corporation ord 5, Ganges Rope 281/8, Indo Burma Tin 7/8, Madan Theatres 2/14, Spences Hotel 13/8, Bengal Timper Trading 192, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/10, Port Shipping 21 Carew and Co. 74.

Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer was one shilling five and one-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and five thirty-second pence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BUCKET-SHOP KEEPERS SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. P. L. Thakker, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, came off a case of a very big bucket-shop raided by the police at Falkland Road, on the 22nd December last in which Rs. 4,474-9-6 were seized with betting slips, chairs, tables and other articles and in which (1) Karim Ali Kanji, (2) Esoofali Ghulamali, (3) Rajabali Kanji and (4) Manchharam Shivram and 5) Mohan Mohemed were charged by Inspector Smith of C.I.D. the first with keeping a common gaming house, viz., a bucket shop, under section 4 (a) of Act IV of 1887 (the Gaming Act) and the others with assisting in the business of conducting the gaming house under section 4 (c) of the Act on the 22nd December 1923.

Mr. Bilimoria pleader defended all the accused

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, examined by Mr. Smith said that in consequence of certain information he went at about 1-30 p.m. on the 22nd December of last year on the ground floor of a house opposite the Baliwala Theatre and there in a shop found the accused with betting slips, monies, tables and chairs. A 'Panchnama' was made and all the articles found were entered in it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bilimoria Mr. Kelly said that Rs. 836-8-6 were found on the person of the fourth accused when searched.

Inspector Fern of the C.I.D. examined by Mr. Smith said that at about 1-30 p.m. on December 22 he accompanied Mr. Kelly, and raided the bucket-shop of the first accused at Falkland Road. He with the other accused who were his servants was arrested. As they entered the shop the third accused Rajabali who was seated at the third table in the shop put a bundle of papers in his pocket which were subsequently found to be moneys amounting to Rs. 836-8-6. He made a 'panchnama' in which all the articles found were entered. He then made translations of some of the papers which were found to be betting slips containing names of race horses. The total he took of the money staked was Rs. 4,474-9-6 and the total of their takings of the day was Rs. 4,827 on the betting slips.

Mr. Fern was not cross-examined. All the accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Bilimoria on behalf of the accused said that it was their first offence. About Rs. 4,000 were seized from them and the Court, he feared, would order their confiscation except the amount of Rs. 800 and odd found on the person of the fourth accused. He contended that several High Courts had decided the option of a fine in first offences. In the case of confirmed gamblers even the High Court had considered the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment on a gambler as severe and had reduced the conviction.

Mr. Smith said that the money they seized were wager money and the fourth accused picked up a portion of it and put it into his pocket.

His Worship held that the moneys seized were wager money and that they should be forfeited. He convicted the first accused for keeping a common gaming house and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 500 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and ordered that all the articles and moneys found be confiscated, and sentenced each of the remaining four accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer hard labour for four months.

ANOTHER HOUSE COLLAPSE.

On Wednesday at about 11 a.m. another fine storeyed building collapsed in Bombay. In this case the building belonged to a Parsi lady Mrs. Nawazbai Hormusji Godrej and situated at Old Modikhana, Fort. The building being old, tenants were given notice to vacate as the land lady contemplated effecting extensive repairs. The tenants however owing to the shortage of houses had not vacated and suits were filed for their eviction in law courts. On Tuesday morning some of the rear part of the building comprising kitchens came down with a terrific crash throwing the tenants into considerable panic and bewilderment. The fire brigade and the police were informed of the occurrence who promptly arrived on the scene and helped the tenants to get down safely. Fortunately no one was injured and in a few hours the debris was cleared by the Salvage Corps of the Fire Brigade.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH BY BURNS.

On the New Year eve Mrs. Mary DeSouza, (22), residing with her husband Anthony DeSouza at Cumballa Hill struck a match in her house to light a cigarette, when her clothes caught fire. She raised an alarm and some people came to her rescue and put out the fire. As she was extensively burnt over her body she was removed to Dr. Masina's hospital where she died on Tuesday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DIED OF POISONING.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Jamunabai (20) who died soon after swallowing the juice of some leaves to alleviate pain. It was ascertained that the leaves were slender leaves. The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by the juice of slender leaves which she drank apparently as a medicine.

KNOCKED BY RAILWAY TRAINS.

About a week ago Shermohmedkhan, a Pathan came to Bombay to take his son Hakimkhan to his native country. On Tuesday afternoon both the father and the son went to Mazagon Workshops to recover money lent to some workmen. While returning they crossed the railway lines near Ollivant bridge when trains from different directions were coming. When the trains passed Shermohmedkhan was found lying unconscious on the lines. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

MADHAVJI MILL STRIKE ENDS.

REASONABLE ATTITUDE OF AGENTS.

The strike situation of the Madhavji Dharamsy Mill situate at Foras Road though continued on Wednesday, thanks to the compromising attitude of the Agents, has terminated peacefully. The men who had struck work gathered round the mill premises on Wednesday morning to discuss the situation when after some collaboration they agreed to interview the agents as they had intimated in their notice. A few men therefore waited upon Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, the head of the agents' firm, the manager and other officers of the mill in the mill office, at 11 a.m. Mr. Mathuradas explained to the members of the deputation the present situation of the trade and said the agents had no option but to curtail either the working days or reduce the number of employees. If the men agreed to four days working instead of five days in a week, the agents would be prepared, he said, to withdraw the notice dispensing with the services of 157 men thus enabling the men to earn their living. But if the men insisted on five days' working, the notice would stand.

The men after some consultation agreed to the four days' working proposition and they were accordingly informed that the agents would put up a notice in the course of the day intimating that the departments in question, viz. bleching, folding and finishing will henceforth work for four days in a week until further notice and that the notice given to 157 men dispensing with their services has been withdrawn.

The men, therefore, are expected to resume work from to-day

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Applications are invited by the Director of Industries, Bombay, for two Government of Bombay State Technical Scholarships. Only 'bona-fide' natives of the Bombay Presidency are eligible.

The State Technical Scholarships will be awarded for higher training in a technical subject in Europe or America. They are tenable for not less than two years or more than five years. Their value is £200 each annually plus a Bonus which is meantime fixed at 20 per cent., but is liable to reduction. In addition, University and College Fees and similar expenses will be defrayed. Candidates must possess a competent knowledge of English or the language of the country to which they are sent, and should have received the best technical education available in the Bombay Presidency in the particular industry which they intend to study. Preference will be given to Candidates who have already had a practical training.

Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Director of Industries, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay. Applications should be submitted by 15th February 1924.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

COLLECTIONS AT HYDERABAD

Dr. D. D. Sathaye and Mr L. G. Khare have been collecting funds for the National Medical College at Hyderabad (Deccan). The following donations have been promised:

Dr G K Kirloskar Rs 1,091; Dr S K Davare Rs 501; Dr H R Gogte Rs 301; Dr A V Bhide Rs 301; Dr S G Gogte Rs 501; and Dr W C Shewche Rs 251.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR BOMBAY.

The Syndicate of the Indian Women's University, Poona, have decided to open an Anglo-Vernacular middle school for girls with Gujarati and Marathi sides, for the 1st three standards to begin with, from the 1st February next at Nawroji Street, Thakurdwar. There will be 4 teaching hours from 11-30 A.M. Senior trained teachers, graduates and under-graduates should apply to the Superintendent, Mr. L. B. Nayak, B.A. (Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, before the 20th instant, stating terms. Ladies will be given preference.)

200 chests of Benares opium were sold to-day realising Rs. 907,500, the highest figure per chest being Rs. 4,540 and the lowest Rs. 4,535.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 12.

S S "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: 8th Extra Meeting.

Provincial Congress Commitee Meeting, Krishna Building 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 13.

S.S. Dongola with English Mails of 27th due to arrive 6 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 10 (Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 15m.
Jan 11 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m.; Sunset 6h. 18m.
Jan 12 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 15m.; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Jan 13 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 15m.; Sunset 6h. 20m.
Jan. 14 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Jan. 15 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 22m.
Phases of the Moon:—First quarter 14th 4h. 14-3m. a.m.; Full Moon, 22nd 6h. 2m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 11h. 23.9m. a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 30
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 0

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	23 45
Poona Mail	11 35	23 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 30
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. 'Sittang' via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received three copies of pocket diaries and one copy of perpetual calendar from the Manager, P. Aryan Agency, Booksellers and Publishers, Budhwar Peth, Poona City. The diaries are classed first, second and third and priced at Re. 1, As. 12 and As. 8 respectively.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. s. s. "Mongolia" with mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo having incurred two days' delay at Port Said on account of repairs to her electrical mains, mails and passengers booked by the special trains from Marseilles have been transferred to the "Devanha" which steamer was due to leave Port Said for Marseilles on the 7th instant. The "Mongolia" is expected to leave Port Said to-day.

The B. I. s. s. "Margha" which left Bombay on the 14th ultimo arrived Plymouth on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT JALGAON.

The sixth annual Conference of the Akhil Bharateeya Ahir Suwarnakar Shikshana Prasaraka Sanstha, Jalgaon, is to be held at Jalgaon on the 16th of January and the subsequent two days, when Binu Chingoo Shet., Poona, will preside. All are cordially invited.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT PROBLEM.

Under the auspices of the Wilson College Historical Society, Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society will deliver a lecture to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the College Hall on the "Social Settlement Problem", when Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji will preside. The lecture is open to the public and front seats are reserved for ladies.

LECTURE ON "OLD BOMBAY."

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, late Principal, Elphinstone High School, on "Old Bombay." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. You are cordially invited to attend with family and friends.

PARISH FEAST AT GORAI.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, the annual feast of S. S. Reis Magos, the Epiphany feast of Kings with all its usual splendour and pomp was celebrated at the Church of S. S. Reis Magos at Gorai. With the accustomed prologue of vespers on the eve of the feast the High Mass began with all its magnificence at 11-30 a.m. the next day. Miss F. Ferreira together with other musicians were kind enough to play for the occasion. A very impressive and touching sermon was delivered by Rev. D'Sa of Bandra. At 3-30 p.m. the Parish School children entertained the public with different events in their programme for sports. After the sports, prizes were distributed to the children of the Parish School by Rev. Fr. Rebello Vara of Utan. Great credit is due to Rev. Fr. D'Souza, the Principal of the Parish School for his energetic and untiring efforts and for the peculiar interest taken in the school affairs. A vote of thanks to Rev. Fr. Rebello terminated the function of the day.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DUE IN BOMBAY ON SUNDAY MORNING

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo left Aden at 3-30 a.m. on the 8th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday the 13th instant. This late arrival is due to the "Mooltan", which connected with the "Dongola" at Aden, having had to delay her departure from Marseilles on account of the recent Storm.

TO FATHERS AND MOTHERS.
BOMBAY BABY WEEK.
(President: H. E. LADY WILSON who has kindly consented to visit all the Centres.)
EXHIBITION, ENTERTAINMENT, LECTURES.

21	Jan.—Fort.	COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL. (Admission Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4.) ADMISSION FREE.
22	Jan.—Fort.	COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.
23	„—Bori Bunder.	KHATAU BUILDING, Bazar Gate Street.
24	„—Girgaum.	VANITA VISHRAM or PRARTHNA SAMAJ.
25	„—Byculla Centre.	IMAMWADA, Byculla.
26 & 27	„—Parel.	DAMODHAR THACKERSEY HALL, Elphinstone Road, Parel

SAVE THE BABY.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS
RECEIVED
IN
MARBLES, TILES, ASBESTOS-SHEETS: CEMENT, ETC. . .
PRICES LOWEST
Apply
Messrs F. Muraglia & Co.
19A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

C. P. CEMENT
"Swastika" Brand
is equal to the best English Cements.
Selling Agents:
Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Nagindas & Maneklal,
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
INCOME TAX EXPERTS.
50, Hanuman Building
Homji Street, Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560.

INSURE AGAINST
FIRE
MARINE
MOTOR CAR
BURGLARY
ACCIDENT
SICKNESS &
ALL OTHER RISKS
WITH
THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
CHAIRMAN
SIR DORAB J. TATA, Kt.
HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1924
(669th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

INDIA'S CROSS.

The Cocanada session of the Congress has given to the country the message of hope and peace. But this message is based on the recognition on the part of the delegates assembled that neither can the peace be preserved nor the hope realised except through work, organised work, and vigourous work. Has the nation fully grasped the implications of this message and is it determined to shoulder its responsibilities? The answer to this question must be given by every Indian, man or woman, according to his or her capacity to work and to sacrifice. The answer must be given immediately—and adequately. For, arduous as is the national struggle, the temptations to slacken the efforts and linger in the march are many. Against one temptation in particular it is necessary to sound a note of warning. "Is the Mahatma going to be released soon?"—is a question that is being asked by many, and there is a general sense of expectation of his immediate release. It is not difficult to trace the genesis of this widespread feeling. The success of the Council section of Congressmen in the recent elections has engendered in not a few the expectation that the Government will be compelled to release the Mahatma soon. The imminent advent of the Labour Party to power in England has filled others with similar hopes. Now, the release of the Mahatma by the Government, whatever the immediate causes that may prompt them to this step, will certainly give evidence of that change of heart in them which it is the object of the movement, which the country has carried on under the Mahatma's guidance and inspiration, to bring about. But the essence of that movement is that success must come from within, that it must be the inevitable consummation of organised and vigorous national effort. For the object of this movement is not merely to win Swaraj but also to ensure conditions which will enable the people to preserve Swaraj. Can we honestly say that, judged by this test, the release of the Mahatma to-day or to-morrow is inevitable? Has the nation pushed on the movement inaugurated by its imprisoned leader to that point of success at which there is no alternative before the Government but to express their willingness to come to terms with the people? The expectations aroused about the release of the Mahatma are not inspired by that confidence which the consciousness of having accomplished the allotted task gives, but may rather be traced to the reaction of that feeling of despair as to our capacity to carry on the movement to a triumphant end, which has, thanks to well-known causes that need not be detailed, paralysed all national activity ever since the Mahatma was imprisoned. This feeling of despair,—this loss of faith in themselves—has engendered among many a new, dangerous and humiliating reliance on outside agencies for the satisfaction of the national demands. It is not necessary to point out that this spirit of reliance on others is wholly deceptive and doomed to disappointment. It militates entirely against the fundamentals of the national movement and nothing is more surely calculated to defeat that movement than indulgence in this spirit. It is not the spirit which the Mahatma inspired among his countrymen when he was in their midst and when not only were they confident of immediate success, but, according to the unasked-for testimony of its most uncompromising opponent, the national movement was "within an inch of succeeding."

It is not a spirit worthy of a brave and faithful army whose general, to use the language of Maulana Mahomed Ali, "is to-day a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy." What would a brave and faithful army do? It would spare no pains to revive that spirit of enthusiasm and confidence which almost led it, under the general's leadership, to victory. Has the Cocanada Congress revived this spirit? Yes, it has, so far as to create an atmosphere favourable for its full scope. It is for the nation to take full advantage of this favourable atmosphere of harmony and goodwill created by its representatives at Cocanada and work with that regularity and speed which enabled the Mahatma in eighteen months of intensive efforts to carry the country a generation forward. Is the inspiration for such intensive activity lacking? His very absence from our midst should stimulate us to work with redoubled energy. "What would Christianity be without the Cross and Islam without the Tragedy of Kerbala?" asked the President of the Congress. Have the Indian people made full use of their Cross? In what other country of self-respecting men and women would the most beloved leader of the people be permitted to be kept in prison even for a day? In any other country, the whole people would have risen to a man and not rested till he was released. That India's leader, who is also the saintliest man alive and the most valuable asset for peace and progress in the world to-day, has been allowed to remain in prison for twenty-two months, is not only a proof of the lack of any moral sanction behind the system of government but a proof also of the weakness of the people, a measure of the moral loss they have sustained by decades of foreign rule. No one was more alive to the moral wrong done to the people by foreign rule than the Mahatma as none strove more valiantly and more surely than he to free his country from this subjection. The programme, which he has presented to his countrymen, therefore, provides at once for the removal of national weaknesses and for the freedom of the country from subjection to a system of government whose only strength is derived from those weaknesses. It is hence obvious that it depends entirely on the Indian people how long this system of government is to last and how long the Mahatma is to remain in prison. So long as the people remain disunited, are faint of spirit and lack courage, the goal of freedom must remain distant.

The great achievement of the Cocanada Congress is that the nation's representatives who assembled there resolved to work. It is for the nation to ratify the resolution of its representatives and it can do so only in one way, by work. Maulana Shaukat Ali, addressing a meeting of 20,000 Andhra ladies in the Congress Mandap, told them how day and night their great leader behind the stone walls and iron gate of Yeravda Jail was thinking of nothing else but Khaddar; and by his appeal secured a promise from them all that they would wear nothing but Khaddar in the future. If this incident has any meaning, it is this: that the heart of the people is sound, that they are loyal to the movement of their imprisoned leader and are capable of carrying it to success provided the leaders do their work of encouragement and organisation. The promptitude and thoroughness which mark the commencement of the work of the All-India Khaddar Board which is making an extensive tour in Andhra, are, we trust, an earnest that similar earnestness and promptitude will be brought to bear in carrying out other items of the national programme—the preservation of national solidarity, which includes Hindu-Muslim unity, by means of a well-considered National Pact, the removal of untouchability, the spread of national education and, above all, the strengthening of the Congress organisation so as to carry the message of Cocanada to every village in the country. There is no other way in which the country can make full use of its Cross. "There is no royal road to Liberty. But there is one short cut, and that is the readiness to follow the road to the grave." If the message of Cocanada is fulfilled by the nation by continuous and vigorous work, inspired by this spirit which counts no cost when the prize is Liberty, the Government will as surely send for the absent leader "to witness its heartfelt repentance for the past and to receive the great Charter of Swaraj for the future," as day follows night.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES. II.

If the foreign personnel in the administration were willing to subordinate itself to Indian control, the Indian problem would have been infinitely simplified, but the memoranda have shown up the discontented British officer as a septic source of malevolence and reaction. His aims, which are not merely financial, are to retard or to limit the growth of self-governing institutions on the plea of Oriental inadaptability. If under present conditions British recruits come forward in scanty numbers, India ought to consider the feasibility of drafting select Indian youth to the services. Where expert service or technical advice is required, it will be open to her to engage officers on short-term covenant from Britain, France, America or Japan. The apologists of normal, continuous recruitment in England here intervene with the stock-argument that the cessation of examinations overseas might involve a sudden shortage of British officers in India. They cannot ascribe blame to others since it is the demands of the Services which are minatory and extortionate. If, however, we entertain their warning there is still the fact of the existing personnel to safeguard the country against imaginary break-down. In the O'Donnell Circular of the Government of India there is the candid admission that the existing European officers are ample enough to maintain the "British" character of the administration for fifteen years. And surely India hopes to be self-reliant and self-served in that space of time. The C. P. Civilians aired their dislike of that famous Circular in which the Government for once deviated into truth. We quote the admission in full to corroborate the opinion that even if recruitment were normally confined to India, we should take nearly two decades to liquidate the stock of European officers now in Service:—

"The abandonment of European recruitment will not mean that the country will in a short time be dependent entirely on an indigenous agency. For *fifteen years at least*, if not for more, the Services will still contain a *substantial* proportion of Europeans sufficient perhaps to provide the necessary leavening and to ensure the maintenance, during the transition, to entirely Indianized services of decent administrative standards."

Thus, even by bureaucratic standards there is ample provision for Europeans for the next fifteen years at least. Where then was the occasion for Sir George Lloyd's distress unless it was the love of lucrative tutelage on perpetual contract? That the European Civilians themselves regarded further foreign recruitment as needless for India, in the next ten years, could be proved out of their own mouth. It was Mr. Lloyd George's steel-frame speech and the ascendancy of the Die-hards that stirred the desire of complete possession. The steel-frame soon revealed itself as the steel-cage for the rising nationalism of India, and the present challenge rests on a reversal of ideas. At Bombay, it was Mr. D. G Mitchell, I. C. S., who solemnly lectured the Lee Commission on the error of democracy in India and the eternal need of at least fifty per cent. Europeans in the Services. About two years ago, the European officers of the C. P., led by the same Mr. Mitchell, aired very different views. In March 1922, a resolution was moved in the Nagpur Legislature to stop as conveniently as possible all further recruitment for the Imperial Services from the United Kingdom. All the Civilians present accepted the motion with magnanimous gestures. The subsequent cry for the expulsion and exclusion of Indians from the Superior Services, as also the creation of a super-Imperial cadre of officials wholly white in complexion, was raised with the hope of making India a paradise for petty Tsars. The following is a passage from Mr. Mitchell's speech as delivered in 1922, when the challenge of Indian nationalism had reached its climax:—

"On the main question, I agree that at the present juncture all recruitment from Europe should be stopped. There is not the money to meet their salaries. India is now faced either with a revision of its revenue systems or a very severe cutting down in her establishments. The only way to do thtis is for the present to stop recruitment of these officers and to declare at once a new scale of pay for the officers who will be recruited in the future, and to confine the recruitment to India."

By the summer of 1923, the weather had changed; but there is no better illustration of the opportunism, the rapacity and the defiance of the European Officers' Association than in their present claims as contrasted with the geniality of past offers. In 1922, Mr F. C. Turner, Commissioner of Berar, enlarged, in the Nagpur Council, on the wisdom of suspending European recruitment, and gave the following pledge of approval in the name of the C. P Civilians. He said:—"As the senior Government official outside the Government in the Council, I urge the acceptance of this motion, as it is the wish of the Services in this province themselves, as I gather from their representative associations, that the majority of the members of the Imperial Services in this province would support the motion." We do not pause to enquire into the causes of the sudden change of front we witness before the Lee Commission to-day. We have before us the views of the Government of India and European Service organisations as they prevailed twenty-two months ago. No better advocacy can be quoted for Indian recruitment than these admissions. If a somersault has occurred, it is due to political reasons which inspire the European Services with the hope of winning ground at a vulnerable turn in the affairs of the country. The claims of qualified Indian youth in our public administration is enhanced by the fact that while they are inbibing the spirit of sound nationalism the foreign officer is displaying a spirit of contrariness totally incompatible with Indian aspirations. The days of cast-iron efficiency and imposed terror are passing in India.

Interpreting their status as a monopoly, European officers have been trying to exact extra-constitutional privileges on the threat of total withdrawal. As if to render the course of desertion easy, the Secretary of State held out a scheme of proportionate pensions for three years, but the Services moderated their stern obduracy and later begged that the offer should remain open at least until 1929. And what has been the net result of their threats? Only seventy officers succumbed to the lure of unearned and bloated pensions, and the C. P. memorialists are aware of the paltriness of results. They required to be sternly dealt with and if only the Government had been firm against the stage-thunder of rebels and subjected them to normal rules of discipline, not a dozen would have left their post of duty with their black-mail solatium. A few out of the seventy had it in the luck of their lives to get better jobs abroad, but if the "Pioneer" argues the departure of a Mr. Gubbay or a Sir Edward Cook as due to their wrath against the Reforms we shall have to say something in return. The demand of the European Services was conceived in greed and shapen in bluff. The majority of the angry deserters belonged to the grade of men, who having reached the watershed of inefficient careers, had little or nothing to hope in the way of promotion or distinction. They seized the swag wrongfully dangled out of the Indian tax-payer's pocket, and left; and let us but whisper it, lest the "Pioneer" hear us say so, more than one among the lot re-applied to the Government of India for continuation of service. We hear of woes and resignations; never, of course, of petulant stagers asking for resumption of careers. Enquire in the Secretariats and you will find cases of ex-officers who found neither job-works at "home" nor ostrich-farming in South Africa half as paying as the Indian Civil Service. The Secretary of State was wrong in truckling to the menace of malcontents who chafed against the legal decree of Parliament as found in the Government of India Act. India paid, as usual, and it is a double wrong to hold up facilitated desertion as an argument for the ascendancy of the Services.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. MacDonald's Programme.

The new Parliament has opened and anticipating the doom of Mr. Baldwin's Government, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has given the British public a foretaste of what his party is going to do when it assumes office. He was careful to explain that his speech was not meant to be a programme speech but aimed at illustrating the spirit of the Labour Government if it comes into power. But the speech gives a fair idea of the great change that Labour is likely to effect in the foreign and domestic policies of England in spite of the extraordinarily difficult position which it will have to face in Parliament. But while Labour is determined to accept the risks and responsibilities of office, Mr. MacDonald has made it clear that it has no idea of inventing fairy tale programmes nor of over-turning the social order, a design which its enemies have malevolently sought to attribute to it. The programme of peace abroad and re-construction, on lines of fair play and justice, at home, which he has outlined, is one with which no right-thinking man can find fault. "If capital flies from the country when we come into power," Mr. MacDonald declared "panic-mongers will be responsible, not the Labour party." Though there is no cause for panic, the warning is necessary to expose the selfishness of vested interests who are making frantic efforts to keep Labour out. For the rest, what is surprising is not that Mr. MacDonald's programme is ambitious but that it is so very modest. For, who, except those financers and manufacturers who prosper by war, does not wish to see that there should be no fires in any corner of the world capable of being fanned into a great flame, which would involve the whole world into a new war. Who is it, who wishing thus, does not realise the Curzonian "pompous folly of standing aloof from Russia," and the need for "a sober understanding—not rivalry in military forces—but an understanding of human men who have no cause of enmity, with all peoples and nations," ex-enemies as well as present allies? In bringing about this consummation Labour will have the support and good-will of all sensible men and women inside Parliament as well as outside it. It is noteworthy that Mr MacDonald does not make any definite reference to Egypt or India. Just as in domestic policy "one step is enough for him" so in foreign affairs, his eye is centred only on Europe. But the East will not permit him and his party to ignore it.

The Brightest Jewel.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" says that Mr. George Lansbury, who is expected to be the Minister for Labour in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet, in a speech at Wakefield said that "it was a God-given opportunity that the Labour movement of this country has to-day to stave off an upheaval in India. I believe that the people, if they get an opportunity, can do such things as will make Indians believe that we mean what we say when we tell them that we want India to be the brightest jewel in the great British federation of free peoples." If only Labour will be true to itself it can accomplish much, but will it be possible for it to save itself and "stave off an upheaval in India?" As for India she has ceased to put faith in the promises of British politicians, be they Labourites or Liberals. She cannot ignore the fact that even among the Labourites there are men who are weighed down with the heavy responsibility of the "White Man's burden" and it is these men who are a danger not only to this country, but to the soul of the movement itself. Some of the prominent members of the Labour Party are as fond of talking about the Empire and its fields of exploitation as any of the hardened Tories or Imperialistic Liberals. But, whatever may be the political position in England to-day, India is determined to stand on her own feet and not to depend on other people, although she will be glad to have the support of her true friends. Even the leader of the Labour Party has to advance much in his mental attitude before he can approximate the ideals of Nationalist India. India has had enough of promises; what she wants now is deeds.

The Standing Committee.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the Corporation the question was again raised as to whether the usual fee of Rs. 30 paid to the members of the Standing Committee for attendance at meetings should be abolished. We agree that it is democratic to pay the members and thus enable poor men to do service to the city and compensate themselves for the trouble. But we are afraid there is always an unseemly struggle to get into the Committee and no little intrigue. Not a few of the members of the Committee are there merely to say ditto to the Commissioner, and they do not depart by one hair's breadth from his instructions or wishes. There seems to be no place on the Committee for outspoken and independent men for they generally find themselves isolated and in a minority. Although the Corporation has rightly decided that the payment should continue we are not convinced that the way the Committee does its work does not admit of any improvement. In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that the attendance at the Corporation meeting when this important question was discussed was only about 30 or 33 and most of the members were busy making themselves ready to go home, as it was past 11 p.m. Considering the total number of members in the Corporation this small attendance is little short of scandalous, but the President has to blame himself for this state of things. We are aware that much business was gone through, or rather omitted to be done, because the majority of members were absent, but that does not conduce to efficiency. One of the arguments brought in support of payment was that while at other Committee meetings and meetings of the Corporation the attendance was very small and the members busied themselves more with their tea and cigarettes than their legitimate work, the Standing Committee meetings were well attended and the members were most regular. That is only another argument for weeding out of the Corporation men who have no civic conscience.

The Crime of Henri Barbusse.

Henri Barbusse is honoured, says the New York "Nation," by the fact that the Poincare Government has indicted him for his speech at the Berlin Congress of the International Union of Ex-Service Men. Thes words constitute his "guilt":

"Two years ago, when there were diplomatic difficulties between Germany and France about what they call reparations (as if the war could be repaired), Karl Tied wrote me in the name of the German ex-service men that you had sworn that, if you were mobilized, you would turn your arms rather against your officers than against your French brothers. I read that letter to our national Congress at Levallois; it made clear the importance and significance of our International Union. Those words come back to me today. I speak through you to the French soldiers of the army of occupation. I have no means of speaking directly to them, but I know that in one way or another the words I speak here will be repeated to them. When I return to France I shall print them, and I cry to those soldiers: If you are ordered to march against your German brothers, whose breasts and arms form the defence of the working-class, do not do it! Understand on which side of the struggle lie your interest and your destiny before you commit the crime of obeying your officers."

AIMS OF BRITISH LABOUR.

ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

MR. MACDONALD OUTLINES POLICY.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan 8.

Addressing a Labour demonstration at Albert Hall, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald declared:—"We are not going to take office in order to prepare for a general election, but in order to do work. If capital flees from the country when we come into power, the panic-mongers will be responsible, not the Labour Party." He wanted to go into office with a broad foot and a big heel to stamp out the embers existing at every capital, which a fresh-blowing wind would scatter over the inflammable material of Europe and start a fresh war, so that whether they were in office six months, six years or six decades, there should be no fire in any corner of the world capable of being fanned into a great flame, which would involve the whole world in a new war. "The pompous folly of standing aloof from the Russian Government will be ended," said Mr. Macdonald. "Prinpricks, misunderstandings and irritations between France and ourselves are absolutely deplorable and unworthy of both countries. It will be a great thing if it is possible to put them behind us and establish with France, Italy, Russia, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and all peoples and nations a sober understanding—not rivalry in military forces—but an understanding of human men who have no cause of enmity."

The Albert Hall was packed, the audience at intervals lustily singing Labour songs like "England arise, long night is over." The Hall cheered for several minutes when Mr Ramsay Macdonald rose to speak. He opened by admitting they were a party of idealists who had built their habitations away on the horizon, but he said: "We are not going to jump there. We are going to walk there. One step is enough for me provided it leads to the next step." He believed the Labour Party occupying Downing Street and staffing the Government was the one thing required to give strength, moral courage and power to peace forces in all sections of Europe. He emphasised his intention to complete the structure of the League and to use it without reserve as the main instrument to secure international justice.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

He desired the resumption of relations with Russia not because he agreed with what the Russian Government had done. "That is not our business. I want trade, I want negotiations, and I want settlement from the coasts of Japan to the coasts of Ireland. If I have to protest against what is being done in Afghanistan, how can I protest without channels for that purpose." He foreshadowed a scientific scheme for dealing with unemployment at the root of which lay the lower purchasing power of a mass of consumers. He painted a gloomy picture of the housing conditions and said they were prepared to give any guarantees to facilitate maximum production of houses while if trusts, monopolies and corners stand in the way they would break them (loud and prolonged cheers). He concluded by explaining that the speech was not meant to be a programme speech, but aimed at illustrating the spirit of the Labour Government if it comes into power.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MACDONALD.

Messrs. Clynes, Thomas, Lansbury and Smillie were among the speakers following Mr. Macdonald. All paid a tribute to him as a gifted and courageous leader. Mr. Clynes declared Labour would not be influenced by any considerations but national well-being, and said victory was insufficient. Unity was essential. "There must be no such thing as Clyde group feeling, Thames group feeling, cotton group feeling, or coal group feeling."

Mr. Thomas said that if Mr. Macdonald was actuated by Party feeling, he would refuse office, because they were confronted by more difficult circumstances than had ever faced a political Party. But because they were not cowards Mr. Macdonald would say "Yes."

PARLIAMENT OPENS,

CABINET MEETING TODAY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The House of Commons opened with a crowded attendance, and in a lively atmosphere, though to-day's business was purely formal. The East End Labour Members arrived escorted by charabancs, full of their supporters who enlivened the city *en route* with rattles, cheering and the singing of the red flag.

Lady Terrington was the first woman to appear dressed in black and white. She frequently surveyed the Ladies Gallery through a tortoiseshell lorgnette. Women Labour members entered without hats, which is without a precedent. Mrs. Hilton Phillipson was the only Conservative woman present.

LL. G. OFFICIATES AS LIBERAL LEADER.

On entering Mr. Baldwin received Labour jeers and the cries of "he is back again." Mr. Macdonald received a great ovation from his supporters. In Mr. Asquith's absence, owing to chill Mr. Lloyd George officiated as leader of the Liberal Party and engaged Mr. Macdonald in conversation. There were some derisive Labour cries when Mr. Macdonald joined Mr. Baldwin in procession in obedience to the Black Rod's summons to the House of Lords to hear the King's request to elect the speaker.

CABINET MEETING TO-DAY.

The Cabinet meets on Thursday finally to consider the King's speech and decide whether the Conservative Party shall continue to advocate Protection. Mr. Baldwin is at present considering the report of Milner's Committee on tariffs which has reached important conclusions which may influence the Cabinet's decision.

MR WHITLEY ELECTED SPEAKER.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

On the motion of Sir W. E. Hume-Williams, seconded by Mr. O'Grady, the House re-elected Mr. Whitley as Speaker. Mr. Whitley said they were meeting under new circumstances, but he believed in the old House of Commons and whatever the new circumstances might be, he believed they would find a way to solve them.

Mr. Baldwin, who was loudly cheered by the Ministerialists, Messrs MacDonald, Lloyd George and G. P. O'Connor congratulated Mr. Whitley, after which the House adjourned.—Reuter.

WILD WEATHER SWEEPS OVER BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 9.

A wild weather is sweeping over Britain. Snow has fallen all over the country including London. The British India steamer "Margha" arriving at Plymouth was over a day late having encountered succession of gales all the way from Portsaid.—Reuter.

LATEST BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE.

LONDON, January 9.

Unemployment in Britain on December 31st totalled 1,250,000 being increase of 113,000 compared with December 17th, probably due to discharge of temporary hands employed during Christmas. The figure, however, shows a decrease of 235,778 compared with January 1st last year.—Reuter.

RAILWAY DISPUTE.

MEETING ARRANGED TO DISCUSS POSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

At the close of an all-day meeting of the executive of the Associated Society of locomotive Engineers and Firemen, it was officially announced that in view of the overwhelming majority, namely 6 to 1 against the acceptance of the Railway Board's award, the Executive decided to request the General Managers of the railways to meet them to discuss the position with a view to its improvement.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

1852

SEQUEL TO SEIZURE OF BRITISH SCHOONER.

BRITISH EMBASSY'S REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Washington.—The British Embassy has filed a request for information with regard to the seizure of the British schooner, "Kwasind," by the United States authorities at Wilmington, North Carolina, after the vessel which was carrying intoxicant liquors put in for repairs. It is believed the Embassy's action is preliminary to a formal protest as in the case of the "Tomaku" and "Island Home."—Reuter.

Approximately 1,000 tons of rubber is stated to have been burned in the London dock fire.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

PROPOSED IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION BY FRANCE.

BRITISH CIRCLES PERTURBED

LONDON, January 9.

The British circles are much surprised, says the "Daily Telegraph" diplomatic correspondent, at what are described as vagaries of the "Temps" in advocating an immediate ratification of the Lausanne Treaty by France on the ground of alleged British or Anglo-Italian intrigues in Turkey and Egypt. The British Government has all along observed the strictest neutrality towards the Khalifate question and the suggestion that the King of Hedjaz is being excluded from the Koweit Conference on the inter-Arab frontiers is groundless as Shariff Hussein has been twice invited to participate and is now on excellent terms with his two crowned sons. It is understood that the charge of promoting Egyptian Khilifate is more especially aimed at Italy who is at present negotiating for the cession of a slice of Egyptian territory.—Reuter.

REPORTED ATTEMPT ON KEMAL'S LIFE.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Constantinople.—The reported attempt on the life of Mustapha Kemal Pasha is officially denied.—Reuter.

TANGIER TREATY

SPAIN'S NOTE TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Barcelona.—A hitch is revealed in the negotiations over the Tangier Treaty by the announcement that Primo de Rivera has sent a note to the French and British Governments regarding the Spanish claims in Tangier, expressing confidence that Britain and France will give favourable reception to the note which is couched in moderate and cordial terms.—Reuter.

COUNTERING THE FALL OF THE FRANC.

FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—The Finance Minister has submitted a scheme to the Cabinet aiming at countering the fall of the franc. It comprises firstly, more rigorous police regulation to suppress the campaign in favour of the sale of Government securities; secondly, a revised system of quotation on the Bourse; thirdly, the weeding out of undesirable heterogeneous frequenters of the exchange market; fourthly, stricter supervision of bankers' exchange operations, and, fifthly an endeavour to check certain exporters leaving foreign money abroad.—Reuter.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN MEMBERS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—Messrs. Dawes and Young, American members of the Experts Committee enquiring into Germany's finances, have issued a statement, pointing out that they have come as private citizens without preconceived plans, declaring the Committee's work should be conducted with all possible expedition.—Reuter.

"LARGEST DOCK IN BRITAIN."

TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Clyde Trustees have obtained Government assistance to provide a new dock in Glasgow and the largest in Britain at a cost of two million sterling. Construction will commence immediately.—Reuter.

KHADDAR BOARD.

MEMBERS' TOUR IN MADRAS PRESDY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, January 8.

Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Shankarlal Banker and other members of the Khaddar Board are now touring round this Presidency. They arrive in Madras on the 12th instant.

SEVERE DROUGHT IN MYSORE.

GOVT'S PROMPT MEASURES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, January 9.

The latest evidence of Liberal and prompt measures taken by the Mysore Government to allay the sufferings of the people because of a severe drought in the State is further sanctioning of the sinking of several wells in two of the most affected districts and also of the provision of funds for protecting cattle from infection.

SEGREGATION IN S. AFRICA.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

INDIAN COMMUNITY'S APPEAL.

Mr. P. K. Naidu sends the following cable from Johannesburg under date January 8:—In view of the Union Government's intention to introduce segregation measure during this session of Parliament, the Indian community earnestly implores Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her colleagues to extend their visit to South Africa to study the local question. Unless the motherland gives tangible assistance at this stage, the utter ruination of the community is unquestionable."

SEGREGATION OF ASIATICS.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION'S LATEST MEASURE.

LONDON, January 9.

Capetown.—The "Gazette" contains a bill entitled Class Areas Act of 1924 which thought not specially yet actually provides for segregation of Asiatics as it empowers the urban local authorities to intimate to the Minister of Interior that an area for residential or trading purposes or both have been set aside for a particular class of persons whereupon the Minister shall appoint a commission of not more than three persons to report upon the desirability of applying the act. Persons residing in such areas are prohibited from acquiring any immovable property lease or renewal of lease outside the proclaimed area with due regard, however, for the existing leases or renewals. Same restrictions will apply to the trading licences, but the Governor-General is empowered in the general interests of the public to make exceptions. The Bill contains further safeguards in connection with the existing rights.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, January 8.

The Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education have decided to form a permanent Advisory Committee, consisting of the Minister in Charge of Education, Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca, Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and 13 others to assist the Government and the two Universities to work together and to make most of their resources and opportunities. It will be the duty of the Committee to ensure that there is not any avoidable overlapping in the provision of the specialised courses of study, particularly in science.

SIR. W. MARRIS' OPTIMISM.

SEDUCTIVE WORDS TO SWARAJISTS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, January 9.

In the course of his opening address at the U. P. Legislative Council to-day H. E. Sir William Marris regretted the loss of some members of outstanding personalities in the last Council, notably his two former Ministers Messrs. Chintamani and Jagatnarain and the former Deputy President Rai Bahadur Anand Swarup. The Governor next repressed his great grief at the untimely death of his late Minister Raja Parmanand. He hoped his Government would soon proceed with Agrarian legislation designed to remove the outstanding grievances of both the landlords and tenants.

Welcoming the advent of the Swarajists into the Council the Governor remarked "we are not going to take too much account of everything that may have been said all over the country either before or at the election time because very slight acquaintance with the working of representative institutions all over the world constrains us to the same cynical conclusion that not everything that is said in party mainfestoes or election speeches is meant to be pressed home. We will look at actions rather than words. We are bound to assume that those who have obtained entrance into the Council and have taken an oath of allegiance have equally, without distinction, done so because they recognise the fact of its existence and mean to serve loyally to further the ends for which it is devised. My Government will face this new legislative body on the assumption that all its members by their presence here realise that the path to self-Government lies along constitutional tract. We think that the car which carries the fortunes of state can only move on well-laid solid rails. We think it would upset if it attempts to travel over tractless forest. The prescribed course for us is only the course to which we, as Government, can, consistently with orders, adhere."

The Governor optimistically referred to the outlook before the province. Finally the Governor announced the appointment of Rai Rajeswar Bali as Minister of Education.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson were present at the Races on Wednesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson were the Guests of the Right Revd: The Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer at Dinner at Bishop's Lodge.

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

GOVT. WITHDRAW PUNITIVE TAX.

END OF BORSAD SATYAGRAH CAMPAIGN.

INTERVIEW WITH COLLECTOR AND VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

(By Our Special Representative.)

BORSAD, Jan. 8.

My arrival here fortunately coincided with that of Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadeo Desai. The people of Borsad were anxiously waiting for Mr. Vallabhbhai's arrival and Mr. Vallabhbhai also, as he said in yesterday's meeting, was present in spirit in Borsad though he was attending the Congress at Cocanada.

The outstanding events in Borsad during my absence of about a week were the visit of Sir M. Hayward, Bombay Government's Home Member, on the 3rd instant, and the belabouring by certain Police officers of four watchmen and one woman at Sandesar. Sir M. Hayward at a public meeting of the townspeople expressed great sympathy with them and assured them that he would represent their case to the Governor who evinced great interest in the Borsad happenings.

In my opinion it is due to the representations of Sir Maurice who must have been supported in this by the Collector who is a sympathetic Indian that the Tax has been remitted.

When I visited the Collector at 2 p.m. for the second time he gave me the delightful news that the tax has been remitted and though the police is to be continued for one year more, its expenditure is to be defrayed out of general revenue. This is decidedly a great victory of the non-co-operators who organised the movement and prepared the mass of the people for the "anti-tax" campaign. The people have received the news with great joy and they are pouring into the Satyagraha Camp in large numbers.

Before I knew of the remission of the police tax I interviewed the Collector and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Both the interviews are calculated to shed light on the situation.

THE COLLECTOR'S INTERVIEW

On my arrival here the first thing I did was to write to Mr. H.K. Kirpalani, the Collector of the Kaira District, who has, since the inauguration of the movement been at the Dak Bungalow at Borsad asking for the favour of an interview. Mr. Kirpalani was kind enough to fix an appointment at 5 p.m.

The Dak Bungalow is a nicely situated building in the shade of a cluster of baniyan trees. We had a frank talk covering a number of subjects including many questions of Indian and European politics. Mr. Kirpalani is a good talker and commands both wit and humour. He is one of the gentlest men I have come across, and he tried to put his case in no exaggerated language. Whenever he could not give a direct and plain reply he had the candour to admit that he was not at liberty to discuss that particular point. Of course, the foremost question in our minds concerned the outlaws who are still at large, and about whose exploits the people of Borsad still hear a great deal. I inquired from Mr. Kirpalani how he would justify the impost of additional police. His reply was at once humorous and unexceptionable. As for the impost of the additional police there were no two questions. People wanted protection and if the punitive police offered them that protection they would gladly have it rather than expose themselves to the unsparing and ruthless ferocity of dacoits. The real question was about the payment of additional money which, in the case of the Borsad people, comes in the shape of fine or punishment. Mr. Kirpalani took a mild objection to the term "fine" or "punishment." "Don't you think, Mr. Kirpalani, that by imposing a fine on the whole population of the Taluka, a major portion of which is decidedly innocent, the Government have cast an unmerited slur on the character of a peace-loving people?", I asked. The Collector, like some of the Police officers, was not prepared to admit that the population was wholly innocent. He maintained that there were villages in the Taluka in which great many inhabitants knew the whereabouts of many of the dacoits. Some more purchased the property obtained by the dacoits in plunder which directly or indirectly encouraged the free-booters in their depredations. He drew my attention to the fact that the Borsad outlaws, unlike Mirkhan, were not migratory marauders. The dacoits of this place, he emphasized, were thieves by night and peaceful agriculturists by day. They would return from their work of plunder, and not seldom, of murder, in the night or in the early morning and would again take their agricultural implements and proceed to work in the field. It was this fact which rendered all precautions on the part of the Police nugatory and not only did it accentuate their difficulties but made their work totally hopeless. If the people did not co-operate with the Police the Police were helpless in fixing the responsibility on certain individuals. Though I was not prepared to agree with the contention of Mr. Kirpalani that people of a village or even the smallest fraction of them knew anything about the movements of dacoits, all of whom were not stationary—and particularly Babar, the most notorious and elusive of them is known to move from place to place extremely rapidly—even granting that they knew that a certain outlaw was residing amidst them did not the fact that the outlaw would wreak revenge upon the well-disposed to the Police militate against voluntary help to the Police? Babar Deva, I instanced, committed a large number of murders of those people who turned informers, and I pointed out that the statement published by the Director of Information bore testimony to that. "How can you expect a certain individual to go and inform the Police that a dacoit was lingering among them when he knew it as a decided fact that before the next day broke he would be gathered to his fathers? That was the case with 18 or 19 of the 23 victims of Babar Deva." Mr. Kirpalani contended that a stray individual or two might thus be murdered but not the people of whole villages if they mustered courage to approach the Police. In the first place, I said, it was impossible for villagers to take concerted action for the simple reason that any one who took the lead in such a matter would be the first victim of Babar or whoever the dacoit might be. I quoted the example mentioned in the Government statement by one of the Police officers: that in certain cases the people of whole villages rose against the depredations of Babar and I concluded by saying that with such unchallengable proofs, coming as they did from unimpeachable sources, the case of the Government was simply untenable for imposing the Police tax. People not only offered voluntary help to the police, but some of them risked their lives and one informer was crucified to a tree and thus made an example, to strike terror into the hearts of the people. What more can the Government expect from the people than that much", I pleaded.

Mr. Kirpalani, who was Deputy Municipal Commissioner in Bombay during the unfortunate riots on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, cited the case of Bombay and said, evidently on an analogy, that just as the Bombay people were not all responsible for the riots and still they had to pay the fine, similarly the Borsad people, though all of them might not be guilty, could not plead the excuse of innocence and not pay the tax.

POLICE INEFFICIENCY.

I then inquired from Mr. Kirpalani as to why the Government were silent on the gravest allegation levelled at the conduct of some polic officials by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel that they took the aid of Aliya, a murderer and well-known dacoit, to capture Babar. Mr. Kirpalani, I could see, was not prepared to give an answer. As it was not during his period of office he was unable to give precise details. He did not believe it an unusual police proceeding in any country. Mr. Kirpalani contended that public opinion in such a case was moulded by the measure of success attending on such a design. Should such a procedure succeed it would be acclaimed as a marvel of Police genius. I next wanted to know from him how the news came to be secured by Babar that certain people were the Police informers, adding that there was a deel-rooted suspicion in the minds of the people that the news must have leaked out from the Police. The Collector said that there were three possible alternatives. It might be that there were some black sheep in the Police as there were everywhere, but he argued that the Police Lines which are not much separated from villages and could be constantly watched by the agents of an outlaw and a man suspected of going in the direction of the Police Lines might fall a victim. Also there was the possibility of the dacoits having a number of spies and in that case the dacoits' work of tracing out the informer was exceedingly easy. To this I replied that the Police Lines are visited by a number of people going to the Police for different reasons, and the outlaw cannot be credited with the extraordinary power of discovering that a certain individual was going to them on the specific errand of informing about his movements.

THE ZABTI PROCEEDINGS.

I asked whether the *Zabti* method which was, not long ago in full swing, had attained that measure of success on which the authorities had calculated. Mr. Kirpalani was optimistic in his calculations and believed that so far it had not entirely failed. Out of Rs. 2,40,000 to be collected for the Police Tax, my information stated that only Rs. 80(or Rs. 900 at the most in cash was recovered from the hundred villages in Borsad and a little over Rs. 1,000 from the fourteen villages of Anand Talu-

(Continued on page 9.)

LEE COMMISSION.

SIR SIVASWAMY IYER'S STATEMENT.

"EUROPEAN RECRUITMENT SHOULD STOP."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Unlike the evidence recorded in other provinces, the Services witnesses in Madras have been appearing in camera in the majority of cases. To-day Mr. W. P. Barton, I.C.S., Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, was heard in camera. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer gave interesting evidence in public and witnesses on behalf of the Church Missionary Society and the Missionary College were also examined.

In his statement Sir Sivaswamy Iyer has propounded at length his views about the future Government and the Indian ideal of the Services. He favours control of the Government of India, provincialisation of all the Services except the I.C.S. and the I.P. and the constitution of a Public Services Commission for recruitment and control of the Provincial Services, total stoppage of European recruitment at present except for scientific and technical work and the grant of higher remuneration and passages if the present pay proved inadequate. He considers the present pay adequate. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer says his ideal of responsible Government for India is similar to that of Canada rather than the United States while, owing to the vastness of its size and population and the diversity of its conditions, a large measure of decentralization is necessary and inevitable. A strong Central Government is equally necessary as a powerful unifying factor with sufficient influence to overcome the disruptive tendencies which have always been at work and may continue to be at work in this country. This will necessitate the maintenance of the most important administrative services on an all-India basis. These will form a 'corps d'elite' recruited from the best talents in the country, the members being liable to service in other provinces or under the Government of India with opportunities for acquiring breadth of outlook and forming a reservoir of personnel for the Central Government. In the case of the Central Service, it will be more feasible to provide probation and training in England for recruits than in the case of the Provincial Services.

Sir Sivaswamy further urges that the Indian ideals of the Services should correspond to those of Great Britain and the Dominions while agreeing that a leavening of the British element is necessary and desirable for some time. He observes that it can hardly be asserted that a proportion of more than 50 per cent. British element is necessary in any service for such leavening. The question of the proportion of British element cannot be determined with any degree of finality irrespective of the further constitutional changes which will have to be considered by the Statutory Commission in 1929 at the latest. In view, however, of the likelihood of political and administrative changes in the near future, the uncertain prospects of new entrants and the necessity, on the one hand, of not creating expectations in the minds of British recruits which may be liable to disappointment and the necessity, on the other hand, of not creating vested interests which may clog further constitutional advances or entail heavy liabilities to compensation and the fact that the necessary leavening of British element will, in any event, continue to be maintained, Sir Sivaswamy considers it advisable to confine recruitment for the All-India Services to Indians alone till the submission of the report of the Statutory Commission. This stoppage will also have the advantage of allaying the suspicion that the British Government have no intention of granting responsible Government within any definite period of time. It will be an unequivocal indication to the country that the presence of the British element in the service is desired not for the purpose of indefinitely prolonging the period of tutelage, but merely for the purpose of help and co-operation during the transitory period.

DISTRUST OF THE SERVICES.

Continuing, Sir Sivaswamy observes that, in spite of the declarations of Parliament, a deep-rooted distrust of the bona fides of the British Government and of its willingness to grant responsible Government in the near future is almost universally prevalent in India. While it is possible to say a great deal in favour of the cautious attitude of the British Government and the administrators here, it is equally possible to find justifications for the distrust and impatience displayed by the people. Undeniable as are the numerous blessings of British rule in India, the Indian feels that the energies of the British Services have been rather devoted to making the country a safe and comfortable place to live in than towards the preparation of the Indian for self-reliance and self-realization. Rightly or wrongly, the Indian feels that if the destinies of India had been guided by the British Government with a higher conception of its duties as a guardian and with aims similar to those which a strong national Government like that of the Meiji Era in Japan would have set before itself, the India might have achieved much greater progress in education, in administrative capacity, in ability for self-defence and in the development of her industries. One feels that the spirit which has often actuated the British Government is that which induced some of the English witnesses before the Mercantile Marine Committee to say that India does not require a mercantile marine because England can provide for all her wants. India need not develop her industries because England can supply her with the products of her manufactures at cheaper terms. India need not put herself to the trouble of governing herself as she has only to raise the necessary funds and her guardian will look after everything and cheerfully bear the white man's burden for any length of time. If the Indian Civil Service is the finest in the world and India has been the nursery of the British administrative talent, the Indian feels that the nursery has been cultivated at his expense and by the denial of opportunities for development of indigenous talent which, till recently, has been obliged to seek such opportunities in the service of the Indian States.

Unfortunately, the speech of Mr. Lloyd George about the "steel frame" and the work of the administration in India has had the effect of shaking the faith of the Indian public even in the intentions of Parliament as embodied in the Reform Statute. Is it unnatural for India to feel that the time has come for her to manufacture her own steel and obtain protection for it? The Indianization of Services is believed to be necessary not merely for the purpose of providing full and adequate opportunities for development and the employment of Indian administrative talent, but also for preparing the people for the attainment of responsible Government and effecting some retrenchment in the public expenditure. Indianization of the Services is sooner or later as inevitable as the grant of responsible Government. Any opposition on the part of the Services to a policy of Indianisation is likely to have the effect of antagonising the people towards the Services. The agitation carried on by the non-co-operators has tended to create a feeling of hatred towards the Government and though the European officials were believed to have been opposed to the constitutional reforms which they had to carry out. There has not, so far, been any considerable feeling of hostility towards the European officials. It is desirable that nothing should be now done to produce such a feeling.

GROWING NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

While the co-operation and advice of the British official would be highly valuable and even welcome, any claim of a monopoly of talent for guidance or any attempt to constitute a close preserve of posts which involve initiation or control of policy or to maintain a preponderance of the British element in any service is likely to strain the relations between the people and the Services. The eight years which have passed since the completion of the report of the Islington Commission have witnessed remarkable changes in the tone of public opinion, in the mentality of the masses and in the relations between the public and the Services. The growth of national self-consciousness and the introduction of democratic principles have rendered the people more sensitive to any assumption of racial superiority by the European. Many are the people who belittle the Reforms by pointing out that increased taxation has been their only tangible fruit. Proposals for adding to the financial burden of Government are not likely to meet with a favourable reception from the legislature and if they are carried by the superior authority of the Secretary of State, they will render the Services unpopular.

RECRUITMENT SHOULD STOP.

Sir Sivaswamy advocates that the employment of Europeans in the Services must be restricted to the limits of real necessity in the true interests of the country. No service should be constituted on a racial basis and there should be no exclusion of Indians from any post or class of posts including those connected with the initiation or direction of policy and recruitment to no service should be closed in this country. While urging the stoppage of recruitment at present, he does not regard the European personnel necessary except in the case of the I.C.S. and the I.P. and the scientific and technical departments for which experts should be engaged from outside. But he is emphatically of opinion that the necessary European element in the security services should not be in excess of fifty per cent. of the total strength. He argues at length why the I.M.S. should be reorganised as a Civil Medical Service with the condition that its members would have military training. As for the attendance of Europeans by doctors of their own race, he does not consider the demand justified in view of the fact that capable Indian doctors are available and are being used by Europeans, that Railway and Missionary doctors are available and that European officers generally send their wives to hill stations and presidency towns for confinement. In any event, the interests of a small number of officers cannot be allowed to override the need for reorganization in the best interests of the country. As for the Engineering service, he points to the success of Indians as irrigation engineers in the Madras Presidency and Mysore and believes that, in view of the high standard of efficiency and integrity attained by Indian officers recruited in India, there is no need for further recruitment in England. As regards the Educational Service he says the best English talents have not been forthcoming in the recent past and that any special advantage from the English Universities can be secured by deputing Indian educational officers on study leave. Of course, experts in the Service must be engaged on special terms.

Sir Sivaswamy, after fully discussing the objections to the retention of the I.C.S. as an all-India Service, declares that he would be prepared to face the anomalies for the sake of advantages which would accrue from its maintenance as an all-India organisation. He urges that the Executive Councillorship in the various Governments should be removed from the cadre of the I.C.S. Until, however, responsible Government is attained, he does not object to the appointment of European members of the Civil Service to Executive Councillorships. He further urges that fifty per cent. of District Judgeships be reserved for the I.C.S. provided such Judges have elected a judicial career after five years' in the executive line and served for two years as district munsifs and for three years as subordinate Judges. He would thus remove the necessary judicial appointments for training from the cadre of the Provincial Civil Service. Civilians may be appointed as High Court Judges if they gave proof of decided ability as judicial officers and possessed the requisite legal attainments, but no proportion of judgeships be reserved for them.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer next urges that powers of appointment, control and conditions should be vested in the Government of India in case of the all-India Services, while recruitment and control of the Provincial Services should vested in a Public Services Commission which should be appointed without needless delay, but whether some of the all-India Services are provincialised or not, he is emphatic that there shall be no difference between European and Indian element in any service. As regards appointment, control and conditions he advocates that for recruitment of Indians competitive examination should be held in India; as regards pay he considers the existing pay adequate both in case of Indian and European. Against the European demand for higher emoluments he points to recent revisions of pay and after comparing the pay of the Civil Servants in the United Kingdom, France, America, Canada, Ceylon and Malaya he shows that in no other country the scale of salary even approached that given in India. If, however, any increase is called for it should be accompanied by reduction of European element, at least to the extent necessary to avoid an increase in the aggregate cost of the service. Any European recruitment which might have the effect of embarrassing consideration of problems of constitutional advance should be avoided. Pay should be fixed on Indian basis and new scale of remuneration should be capable of adjustment with reference to the serious variations in prices and exchange. Grant of passage allowance should not take the shape of increase of overseas pay to all officers. Accommodation provided should be by less costly lines. Existing leave rules required liberalisation in favour of Indians. As regards rules governing commutation of pensions, these are more favourable to Europeans than Indians and there is no justification for the removal of the restrictions.

In his statement Reverend Neston, Principal, Madras Christian College, urges the reorganisation of Educational Service. He advocates that the Educational Department should consist of administrative and inspecting officers only and that teachers should hereafter be organized on a professional basis. He urges the removal of Government management from educational institutions and favours a strong inspecting staff for exercising proper inspection and control. While in favour of appointments on the ground of efficiency, he proposes that one-third of the inspecting staff be European with full knowledge and experience of the system at Home. About two or three administrative posts in a province should be manned by Europeans.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

The oral evidence of witnesses commenced with the private examination of Mr. W. F. Barton, Resident in Mysore. He was followed by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who was examined at considerable length. Lord Lee observed that Sir Sivaswamy's paper was very full and interesting and that Sir Sivaswamy held the view that they must aim at keeping a unified India which was contrary to the view expressed largely in Madras that this Province could run its own show. Sir Sivaswamy said it was difference of degree. He was in favour of maintaining All-India character of the security services and that recruitment should be stopped till the Statutory Commission reported or till the Indian element became fifty per cent. of the total strength, which ever happened earlier.

Lord Lee said witness had advocated recruitment of Indian as well as European element in India but supposing the Statutory Commission reported against any further advance in the direction of self-government.

Witness replied that his proposal contemplated an ideal when responsible government was attained and that till then he would of course continue European recruitment, if and when required, in the United Kingdom.

Lord Lee drew Sir Sivaswamy's attention to his remark that the activities of the British services had been devoted to making this country a safe and comfortable place to live in and asked whether witness meant that the services had aimed at making the country safe and comfortable only for themselves.

Sir Sivaswamy explained that he meant for themselves as well as for Indians. He added that while making India a safe country to live in, the services had not kept in view the other object of advancing Indians towards self-reliance.

Lord Lee remarked that a country must be made safe to live in before any reforms were undertaken.

Sir Sivaswamy admitted that he complained that greater progress could have been made in other directions hand in hand. Replying to another question of the President Sir Sivaswamy explained that his observation that the reforms always meant more expense was not his criticism but that of non-cooperators and that he did not subscribe to that view. He agreed with Lord Lee that the reforms always meant more expenses.

Lord Lee drew attention to witness' statement that the absence of ministers' control over members of the services did not result in insubordination on the part of officers and did not hamper them in carrying out their duties.

NOT HOSTILE TO EUROPEANS.

Witness said this was based on his experience in pre-reform days. Now if there was any difficult it was not due to the absence of control but due to the Dyarchical system under which one officer might be trying to play a minister against another officer but if any serious case of insubordination occurred he did not doubt but that the local Government would take notice of it and that the Government of India would agree with the local Government's view. Lord Lee said even in England the Ministers had no control over the appointments and dismissals of civil servants. Still it did not mean that those civil servants did not obey the ministers. The witness added that he would not like the service to be at the mercy of the ministers and agreed with the president that there could be no feeling of security in the service if the Ministers who entered the office to-day and vacated to-morrow were at liberty to dismiss them. Mr. Kaul informed Sir Sivaswamy that some witnesses had urged that in the matter of service appointments and transfers Government should not act on the advice of the head of the department and that the Ministers should have nothing to do with it. Sir Sivaswamy disagreed with this view and urged that the Minister must retain his existing power.

Referring to the witness's remark that the present paucity of recruits was due to the greater demand on the British intellect at home as a result of that war, Lord Lee said this was not correct. On the contrary the condition of unemployment in England was such that people would like to come out to India. But they did not because Indian terms were not attractive.

Replying to Mr. Samarth the witness made it clear that the Legislative Assembly had not been hostile to the services so far and that the proposal to make nonvotable what is subject to vote at present would not be tolerated. Questioned further the witness said that in the professional and technical services they must import experts wherever available, even from Germany.

Lord Lee:—Including Moscow (laughter.)

Witness:—No I draw a line there (renewed laughter).

Asked by Sir Cyril Jackson as to how he would apply this to the educational service the witness replied that the defect of maintaining service for the purpose of education was that it involved unavoidable transfers which meant loss to line in which a particular officer was expert, for instance an excellent Professor of English may be transferred and put in charge of History of which he knew comparatively little. He would pay any price to obtain specialists like Sir Michael Saddler and wished that a person should he should be kept in the line in which he was a specialist and to which he was recruited. Mr. Samarth asked whether the witness's scheme for reorganisation of the I.M.S. was favoured by the Indian Members of the I.M.S. Witness thought that was so.

Replying to another question of Mr. Samarth, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer informed the Commission that the Agent of the Government of Malaya in India was paid exactly the salary the officer would be getting in Malaya and that he was not given any extra allownce for service in foreign country.

HASTEN THE REFORMS.

Mr. Samarth asked witness whether it was not a fact that since the withdrawal of the British element from Mysore administration Indians have been running the administration on progressive lines and that under Indians the conditions had not deteriorated and on the other hand considerable moral and material progress had been made whether he agreed that similarly if the European element was gradually withdrawn the Indian Administration would not deteriorate?

Witness agreed and added that everything would depend on the pace of advance. The sooner the reform took place the better and that this should be done before the Gandhian ideas of hostility to Western institutions took roots.

Mr. Samarth asked witness whether Hindu-Muslim differences were not absent from the Indian states which had a large majority of Hindu and Muhamedan subjects respectively.

Witness said that was so.

Mr. Samarth:—Is it not that Indians in these States feel that after all they have self-rule even if it is not responsible rule?

Answer:—I believe that is so.

Mr. Petrie referring to Sir Sivaswamy's opposition to a European being provided with a European doctor as a matter of right, asked whether he knew even a place like China every nationality had its own doctor, witness replied that Mr. Petrie did not suggest that India should follow the model of China (laughter) and added that if the racial question was introduced then a Mahomedan would urge that he must be attended by a Mahomedan doctor.

HIGHLY PAID OFFICERS.

Mr. Petrie and Sir Cyril Jackson pointed out that if officers in India were getting more salary they had greater responsibility.

Witness said the officers also had a larger staff. In any case his case was that the pay offered by India was the highest and he wanted to know whether he was wrong in that statement. The salary of a High Court Judge of India was higher that of the Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Petrie: Yes, but then the standard of justice is very low in the U. S. A.

Lord Lee: Not in the case of the Supreme Court. It is the best in the world.

Witness added that the justice administered by the American Supreme Court was equal to that of the Lords in England.

Replying to Mr. Kaul, witness agreed that all-India examinations might be held for provincialised services, provided the standard of examination was not lowered to suit backward provinces. A higher standard would be a stimulus to the backward parts. He agreed that some expedient should be devised against preponderance by any community or province.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked witness whether he did not want Europeans hereafter.

Witness explained that he would get Europeans for specialist work, but as for provincial service he would not object to Europeans joining it, but he realised that as a rule Europeans would not join the Provincial Service and he was prepared to do without them.

Replying to Mr. Basu, witness said he would not agree to give technical allowance to Indians educated abroad, but would favour the offer of State scholarships for their education. He did not believe that Indianisation of the Irrigation Department would lead to corruption.

In answer to a question by Sir Muhammed Habibullah, witness said in Madras the Indian element had been very largely employed in the work of construction and maintenance and that Indian officers have proved successful.

Before Sir Sivaswamy withdrew, Lord Lee drew his attention to a mistake in witness's statement that the Home Civil Service was drawing between £200 to £2,000: the scale was £300 to £3,000. Witness accepted the correction, adding that the post of £3,000 was only one.

ATTENDANCE BY MISSIONARY DOCTORS.

Rev. W. Meston, Principal, Madras Christian College, and Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Madras, were examined.

Lord Lee asked whether some arrangements could be made by which Missionary doctors in the mofussil could attend European officers and their families. Rev. Meston said he had not come prepared on that point, but thought that Missionary doctors would be fully occupied ordinarily.

Lord Lee said all doctors are occupied and asked whether these doctors were fully qualified.

Witness said they possessed English degrees.

Mr. Basu asked whether these doctors attended on Missionaries only or also on the public.

Witness answered they attended on the general public.

Witness was questioned by Sir Cyril Jackson and other members regarding the reorganisation of Educational Service and maintained the position taken up by him in his statement.

Sir Reginald Craddock asked whether he thought European headmasters in Government schools were not necessary.

Witness said even now Indians were headmasters and he thought Europeans were not necessary, but in some cases they were desirable. He would not put his case on the racial ground.

Mr. Samarth asked whether witness thought that there would be no difficulty in manning the provincialised educational service.

Witness: No.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton visited the interior of Bankura district on 7th and 8th. His Excellency after visiting local institutions opened new science laboratories at the Welsyan College erected to commemorate the services of Mr. Mitchell, founder of the College.—A. P.

* * * *

Residential quarters of the Russa Engineering Works, Madras, occupied by Mr. Denham, Madras Agent was burnt down during the early hours of Wednesday morning. The cause of the fire is said to be the fusing of electric wire. Almost all private property of Mr. and Mrs. Denham, such as jewellery clothing, etc., was destroyed.—A. P.

* * * *

A Tuticorin message says plague is spreading at Tuticorin and the public are apprehensive.—A. P.

* * * *

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has donated Rs. 2,000 towards Tinnevelly flood relief.—A. P.

* * * *

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. A. K. Graham, (of Messrs. W. & A. Graham Company) to serve as a representative of the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. N. Birrell, who has resigned his seat.—A. P.

* * * *

The news of the appointment of Rai Bahadur Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E., Tahekdar and Joint Secretary of the British Indian Association, as Minister of Education has been received at Lucknow with great pleasure.—A. P.

* * * *

Justice Martineau of the Lahore High Court who was hearing the appeal in the Rawalpindi Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd defalcation cases has now pronounced judgment. Of the seventeen appellants Azad and Salik were acquitted, the fine imposed upon Bholanath was reduced and appeals of the rest were dismissed.—A. P.

* * * *

The case against Ghazi Mahmud Dharampal who was placed on his trial at Lahore for alleged exciting communal hatred and enmity in connection with the publication of a pamphlet has been withdrawn. the accused having tendered apology.—A. P.

* * * *

Baba Ksiram, first class sub-judge, Lahore, has pronounced judgment in the defamation suit instituted by Sardar Mota Singh, Inspector of Police, against Sardar Teja Singh, Editor of "Gargaj Akali" and others, claiming Rs. 5,100 as damages for alleged publication of a libel. The judge found that defence had not been able to establish that the allegation published was true and granted a decree for Rs. 500.—A. P.

* * * *

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar M.L.A., delivered a speech at a Rangoon function. He alluded to the Indo-Burma problems and appealed to both the Indians and Burmans to sink their differences.—A. P.

* * * *

At Wednesday's meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. O'Donnell a resolution recording the council's deep sense of regret at the untimely death of Raja Parmanand, late Education Minister was passed unanimously. Rai Bahadur Pandit Kharagtejit Misra was elected Deputy President of the Council without opposition. The Council adjourned till 28th January.—A. P.

* * * *

To meet the President and members of the Bar Committee, Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court gave a Garden Party at his house on Wednesday evening when a large number of guests responded to the invitation.—A. P.

BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. J. A. Luckhoo of British Guiana Deputation has arrived in Bombay. They will shortly put their colonisation scheme before the Indian public and the legislators. We made a great mistake in treating the different colonies separately in the past but we must not do so now. We cannot for a moment consider any emigration or colonisation schemo to any British Colony so long as Kenya betrayal stands. It is adding insult to injury. The only reply that we can give them should be an emphatic No. Under no circumstances should the question be reopened now.—Yours etc.

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

SOLDIER CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, January 9.

Private Vowles of the 2nd Wiltshires who was charged before the District Magistrate, Bangalore Cantonment, with having assaulted a public servant in the execution of his duties, has been found guilty and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The case arose out of a Police Sergeant stopping the accused for riding a bicycle without light and the accused thereupon striking the police officer.

GIRGAUM DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The correspondtnt "R. J.", whose letter appeared in your journal last week has done well in drawing public attention to the proposed Girgaum developmest scheme one of the results of which would be to deprive the Panjrapole of the lands which it owns in the area affected by the scheme involving thereby a curtailment of the humanitarian work which it carries on in relieving suffering among thousands of diseased and disabled animals in this city. The correspondest, however, has omitted to refer to other aspects of the proposed scheme.

The first question that occurs to one is what great benefit is the scheme going to achieve. The main feature of the scheme is the proposed construction of a new road from the Girgaum Road to Queen's Road. In support of it the Municipal Cammissioner declares that it "will provide easy access to Queen's Road and give great facilites to traffic." But any one who has studied the real conditions of this locality will at once tell you that "the easy access" to Queen's Road and "the great facilities to traffic" which the Commissioner fancies, will accrue from the Scheme are more or less chimerical, for the proposed road which will start from Girgaum Road at a point opposite the Kandavadi Road will stop short at a certain distance and from this place it will be diverted in a horizontal direction parallel to Girgaum Road and meeting the Queen's Road at almost the same point near Messrs. Wimbridge's where the Albless Bagh Road (Charni Road) meets it at present. Obviously there is no advantage in such a road for the two sections of the proposed road correspond to the section of the Girgaum Road from Kandavadi to the Portuguese Church and the road thence to the Queen's Road so that a person proceeding from Kandavadi by the proposed road will have to traverse almost the same distance and take about the same time to emerge at the same point of the Queen's Road as he now does in going to that point along the Girgaum Road via the Albless Bagh Road. Where, then, are the great facilities to traffic and easy access to Queen's Road?

The Municipal Commissioner, moreover, proposes to make the new road 60 feet wide. One fails to understand why the new road which is only a by-street of Girgaum Road is ti have a width of 60 feet when the main Girgaum Road is only 50 feet wide. It all indicates that the Scheme is conceived thoughtlessly without due weight and care. It would be interesting to know what principle is followed by the Municipal Commissioner in formulating these development schemes. Has he had any survey of Bombay made and prepared a map showing the various areas or localities in this city in regard to their relative congestion, denstiy of population, sanitary conditions etc? Has the Commissioner got a list of such areas in his office car marked for development on any principle of priority according to their urgency or is it at haphazard that these schemes are proposed and blindly voted for? If the Commissioner is genuinely interested in Kandavadi and the localities beyond it he ought to give his prior attention to the road through Kandavadi from Cavasji Patel Tank to girgaum Road which is narrow and inconvenient as well as irregular in its alignment, and has a width of only 35 feet. There are no grounds to justify the so-called Girgaum development scheme. It is a piece or sheer extravagance and the Municipal Corporators will do well to prevent this needless waste of the rate payers' moneys on an unnecessary scheme.—Yours etc

A. J. S.

Bombay, January 4.

PLEA FOR INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

REMOVAL OF EXISTING MONOPOLY URGED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, January 8.

Three witnesses were examined to-day by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, one of whom Mr. S. N. Haji of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. was examined for over three hours. He submitted a lengthy written statement in the course of which he recapitulated the Indian view of demands put forward before the Committee.

Mr. Campbell who gave evidence on behalf of Messrs. Bulloch Bros. and Co. who are agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company made a statement similar to that of Mr. Bell, of Mackinnon Mackenzie of Calcutta, and of the Bengal Chamber.

The last witness was Lt. Commander W. G. Horley, Principal Engineering and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Burma, who, in a written statement, suggested legislation to make deferred rebates illegal and expressed the opinion that the Indian coasting trade should be reserved for British and British Indian shipping as that would tend to the development of the Indian mercantile marine by eliminating foreign competition.

Mr. Haji in his oral examination said that had the Scindia Steam Navigation Company not come to an agreement with the B.I.S. N. they would have only survived for two years and not more. He urged for putting down the existing monopoly and said that the Indian Mercantile Marine could be run satisfactorily.

Mr. Campbell in his oral evidence said that the deferred rebate system was once stopped but shippers desired that it should be renewed. He admitted that the establishment of the iIndian Mercantile Marine would affect the interests of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by the resignation of his office by Mr. Henry James Davis, the Bombay European Constituency has been called upon to elect on or before the 29th February 1924, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

AKALI SITUATION.

NO ARREST OF JATHA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, January 9.

The latest news from Bhai Pheru is that the 'Jatha' which went there in the evening of 7th was not arrested, but allowed to cut wood for the 'longer,' that being the object of the 'jatha' as at Gurukabagh. I was at the place where arrests were being made up to about 2-30 p.m. that day and the police concentration there did not seem to indicate that the Government will give way as to-days news seem to show. Three Magistrates were at work trying the men and the train by which I travelled from Chhanga Manga to wayside stations from which Bhai Pheru is approached carried further police reinforcement.

Sardar Mangal Singh arrived back from the Congress yesterday. Dr. Kitchlew is expected after a fortnight. Greatest indignation prevails among the Sikh community over the action of the police in disregarding their religious susceptabilities and trying to force their way up to Akal Takht. I understand that protests have been sent to the Viceroy.

REVIVAL OF AKALI ENTHUSIASM.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, January 9.

The case against 81 Akali leaders will be heared to-morrow. With the arrest of this batch enthusiasm among the Akalis appears to have been revived and since yesterday a number of Akalis are arriving Amritsar. Reliable information shows that Government do not propose to interfere with ordinary Akali demonstrations.

The situation at Bhai Pheru is reported to be unchanged. Akali Jathas are leaving Amritsar for that police.

TOTAL ARRESTS NUMBER 95

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, January 8.

The latest information from Bhai Peru states that a few small jathas of five or six Akalis appeared on the scene yesterday and fifteen arrests were made. The total arrested were tried by the Magistrate and sent to jail.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB

KING APPROVES SIR M. HAILEY'S APPOINTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, January 9.

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as the Governor of the Punjab.

MR. S M. CHITNAVIS' POLICY.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, January 9.

The Hon Mr S M Chitnavis who has been reappointed as one of the Ministers in an interview with the Associated Press representative stated that he explained to the Governor the exact position of parties and groups in the new Council and expressed great hesitation to continue in the office. He further stated that he would try his best to reconcile the members of the Swaraj Party of the C. P. Council. He declared he was quite in agreement with the national demands proposed to be sent to Government.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, January 8.

There will be no meeting of the Chamber of Princes, this cold weather, at Delhi, but the standing Committee of the Chamber, however, will meet on the 14th January for a week. Among those who will attend are the Maharajas of Gwalior, Bikaner, Dholpur, Alwar, Patiala, the Maharao of Cutch, and Jamsaheb of Navanagar.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, January 8.

The Tariff Board which is now at Calcutta is engaged in preparing a draft report. The Board will arrive at Delhi on the 15th instant, and after examining the Chief Commissioner of Railways and the Controller of Stores will proceed to give final shape to its recommendations. The report is excepted to be ready by the beginning of February.

VIOLENT HAILSTORM AT WUN.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, January 9.

A violent hailstorm resulting in one death and several injuries to men and cattle is reported from Wun. All crops within a radius of 25 miles, have been entirely destroyed.

Ba Yin, Nationalist, has been elected President of the Rangoon Corporation for the current year defeating Dr Allan Murray present President, by 15 votes.

Thursday, 17th January 1924 has been fixed for the receipt of nomination papers and Friday, 18th January 1924 for the scrutiny thereof, voting will take place on the 19th February.

A Trichinopoly message states:—The District Traffic Superintendent wires: the line beyond Srivaikuntam has been repaired and through running to Tiruchendur will be resumed on 10th instant.—A.P.

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

ka. Mr. Kirpalani said that much more than that amount was collected though he could not then give me the exact figures. I learnt that the *Zabti* had slackened since the visit of the Home Member of the Bombay Government, Sir Maurice Hayward. Sir Maurice promised the people of Borsad in the open meeting which was held in front of the Dak bungalow to represent the case of the people to H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. Till the instructions from the Home Member are received the *Zabti* proceedings which had already slackened even before the arrival of Sir M. Hayward, are suspended. I, then, drew the attention of Mr. Kirpalani to several objectionable practices resorted to by the *Zabti* officers during the attachment process. Mr. Kirpalani said that he had passed strict instructions to village officers to avoid all show of force though, he contended, that the *Zabti* process, by itself was an unpopular practice and could not but be construed as one involving force. No one could watch quietly the removal from the house of articles which are prized highly by the people. He related to me some incidents in which the officers were forced to carry away some valuable articles as they were the only things handy. I drew his attention to the use of the punitive Police with their guns in the attachment proceedings saying that their presence frightened the village people. Mr. Kirpalani defended it, saying that it was unavoidable in the circumstances. In reply to a further question he assured me that there was no truth in the rumour that Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and Gopaldas Desai are to be soon arrested. As for the Sandesar happenings, related above, he promised to set on foot an immediate inquiry.

Our talk having terminated at about 8 p.m. I took leave of him, thanking him for the courtesy and frankness with which he had discussed the question with me.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. VALLABHBAI

The following is an account of an interview I had with Mr. Vallabhbai Patel this morning at the Satyagrah Camp:—

Q.—How far has the movement of non-payment of Police Tax organised by you so far succeeded?

A.—So far as non-payment is concerned it has became a complete success. Although all the ordinary and the additional Police force together with the Revenue Department of this taluka have left all other work and concentrated all their energies in the recovery of this tax by means of attachments I do not think they have succeeded in collecting as much as the cost of collection.

THE SPIRIT OF BORSAD.

Q.—Do you think the population of Borsad will remain firm and unyielding to the end?

A.—If the struggle has to be continued in the event of the Government persisting in its folly then the people of Borsad will be put to the test and I knew them more than any officer of the Government can claim to know. Government must be prepared to employ all its ordinary and extraordinary police and revenue force on the work of collection for years and yet it would not be possible to recover the amount. The people of the Borsad taluka have been sufficiently disciplined and trained to non-violence and nothing could have united them so much as this folly of Government has done. In fact this struggle in spite of all the sacrifices involved in it is very interesting and elevating. That has made them fearless and bold; and they are not anxious to see its end as early as the Government would wish it, because it gives them training for a future and a higher struggle.

VISIT OF SIR M. HAYWARD.

Q.—How do you view the visit of Sir M. Hayward to Borsad?

A.—I have no doubt that the Government wants to get out of the serious blunder that it has committed. The only question that comes in its way is the usual bogey of prestige. But I don't think that in this particular case where the Government is so obviously in the wrong the plea of prestige would weigh much. I have no doubt that the Government will have to retrace its step sooner or later. The arrival of Sir M. Hayward is an indication of a desire on the part of the Government to rectify the wrong policy as early as possible.

Q:—

(a) To what do you attribute the relaxation of *Zabti* proceedings?

(b) In case of your arrest and that of Durbar Gopaldas do you feel sure that the movement will go on as actively as at present?

A:—

(a) I believe that the Government has seen the weakness of its case and the new Governor of Bombay who is not responsible for this criminal policy of a general attack on the conduct of a whole people may have advised the Home Member to make local investigations in the matter. The relaxation of *Zabti* activities can be attributed only to the arrival of Sir M. Hayward who must have been convinced of the absurdity of the position taken by Government on the strength of reports submitted by the Police.

(b) I refuse to believe that there is any chance of the arrest of any of us. I wish very much that your suspicion may turn out to be true. The movement will rapidly spread throughout Gujarat if it should get any such impetus.

Q:—

What have you got to say to the Government allegation that the people of Borsad would have quietly paid the tax had not the non-co-operators intervened?

A:—

It simply means that the Government would have succeeded in terrifying the people of Borsad but for the non-co-operators. And I think it is the greatest compliment the Government can pay to the non-co-operators. I believe in the capacity of this Government to terrorise people. But I refuse to admit that the non-co-operators have no right to prevent the Government from doing so. The only question is whether the people would have paid willingly or under coercion and terror. And no sensible man would believe that in this particular case where the very payment would involve an admission of guilt the people would have paid the fine willingly.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Q. What constructive work are you at present carrying on here?

A. We have not had much time to get on with the real constructive work in this Taluka as almost all the workers have been engaged during day time in protecting the people from the excess and harrassment resulting from attachments which are carried on with extra-ordinary severity. My co-workers have, however, succeeded in reforming the Dharalas considerably during their short stay with them. The liquor shops are being deserted. The people have abandoned their quarrels. They have begun to dislike Courts. And they appreciate unity and non-violence. Volunteers have succeeded in abolishing forced labour and it has given considerable lift to the poor. Select workers have been instructed to get in touch with the Dharalas. An organised attempt is now being made for the reform of the whole community. I propose to hold conferences on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant of Dharalas of this Taluka at their desire. They are very anxious to reform themselves and I think it is the easiest thing if there is a will to do so. I am sure that the repressive policy of several years has driven this industrious intelligent class into desperation and the continuance of this policy is bound to increase rather than diminish the number of crimes. We have, therefore, decided to put our hand towards helping this unfortunate community.

CONGRESS AND BORSAD.

Q: Why did you not raise the question of Borsad in the Congress?

A: I do not think that the struggle has reached a stage when outside assistance would be considered necessary. As yet it is a small, local struggle. And Gujarat can fight it out very easily. I have not yet understood the attitude of Government and at the time of the Congress this struggle had not sufficiently developed. Even now I would consider it premature to ask the Congress to take the responsibility of this struggle—"although all the leaders of the Congress are watching our struggle with interest and care. The Working Committee will not fail to come to our assistance at any time when the struggle will assume an All-India importance. I, therefore, did not consider it necessary to raise the question.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS AT LAHORE.

THE "OBJECT OF RELIGION" ELUCIDATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Ahmadia Anjuman-i-Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore, convened a conference of religions at the Habibia Hall, Islamia College, on the 28th and 29th December, 1923.

The first session was presided over by Maulana Maulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A., LL.B.,—the Head of the Ahmadia Community, Lahore—who briefly narrated the aims and objects of the Conference and said that people should cultivate the spirit of tolerance in religious matters, try to understand the followers of other religions and show respect to the founders of all religions of the world. He explained that it was essential for every speaker to base his lecture on his own scripture and to explain the question before the Conference on the authority of his own religion without attacking other religions or the founders of those religions. He said that such conferences should be held frequently and referred to the memorable conference of religions held at Lahore in the year 1896 when a paper was read by the late Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Qadian, the founder of the Ahmadia movement was read; and several other eminent speakers also took part in the conference. In 1909 the Hon'ble Justice Mitra of the Calcutta High Court arranged a conference of religions at Calcutta, which was repeated in 1911. The present attempt had been made after a lapse of more than 12 years during which time no such conference had been held in India. The "Object of Religion" was the subject before the Conference to be discussed by the various speakers on the basis of their own religions. The chairmen then welcomed the gentlemen who had attended the Hall in response to the invitation given to them, by the conveners of the Conference.

The first lecture was that of Pandit Chamuai Patiji, M.A., who spoke on behalf of the Arya Samaj, Wachhowali, Lahore. The various phases of human life were discussed, which found guidance in their daily life from the Vedas. Quotations from the latter were given wherever it was considered necessary by the speaker.

The second lecture was that of Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din of the Woking Mosque (England), who spoke as the representative of the Ahmadia Anjuman-i-Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore. He discussed in a most philosophical way the Object of Religion on the basis of the Holy Quran. He explained how Islam meant to evolve the hidden faculties of many by acting on the various paths prescribed by the Holy Quran.

The second session of the conference was held from 3 to 5 p.m on the 28th December. Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din was voted to the chair. The first lecture was that of Maulvi Abulwafa Sanullah who spoke on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Ahle Hadis of Lahore. In addition to quoting several verses from the Holy Quran he recited several appropriate poems in Urdu and Persian in order to elucidate the Object of Religion as he understood from the Quran.

The second lecture was that of Rev. J. Ali Bux who spoke on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. and the Forman Christian College, Lahore. He explained briefly the Object of Religion as he understood from the Bible.

The third session of the Conference came off on the 29th December, 1923, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Rai Sahib Lala Kanshi Ram, President, Bramho Samaj, Lahore was in the chair. The first lecture was delivered by Pt. Mathura Puri on behalf of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha of Lahore. He explained the object of Religion on the basis of his scripture and gave Urdu translation of several verses of Vedas and Upanishads. The lecture lasted an hour.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS.

COPYRIGHT IN BOOKS.

INTEREST ON MORTGAGE DEBT.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The following reports of decided cases in mail week are taken from the "Times.":—

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNICL.

COPYRIGHT IN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
vs.
K. AND J. COOPER.

(Present—Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Carson, and Lord Blanesburgh.)

Their Lordships allowed, with certain variations, this appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay on a question of copyright.

Sir John Simon, K. C., Mr. Mackinnon, K. C., Mr. E. J. Macgillivray and Mr. Arthur T. Macmillan appeared for the appellants; Mr. Upjohn, K. C., Mr. E. B. Raikes, and Mr. Harold Hardy for the respondents.

Lord Atkinson, in delivering their Lordships' judgment said that the action was brought by the appellants to restrain the respondents, Messrs. K and J. Cooper, of Bombay, from printing, distributing, or otherwise disposing of copies of a book and to recover damages and other relief. The ground on which that relief was claimed was that the appellants were entitled to the copyright of a book entitled "Plutarch's Life of Alexander. Sir Thomas North's Translation, Edited for Schools by H. W. M. Parr, M.A.," and that the respondents by the publication in 1918 of their book entitled "Plutarch's Life of Alexander the Great, North's Translation. Edited, with introduction, Marginal Notes, and Summary, by A. Darby, M. A." had infringed the copyright to which the appellants were entitled in the earlier compilation.

The text of the appellants' book consisted of a number of detached passages, selected from Sir Thomas North's translation, words being in some instances introduced to knit the passages together so that the text should, as far as possible, present the form of an unbroken narrative. The passages so selected were in the original translation by no means contiguous. Considerable printed matter in many instances separated the one from the other. North's translation consisted of 40,000 words; the text of the appellants' book contained half of them, i. e. 20,000 words, while the book published by the respondents contained not only the 20,000 words, but 7,000 words in addition. In addition to the text comprising the 20,000 words, the appellants' book contained much printed matter which was omitted from the respondents' book—namely, marginal notes, an introduction dealing with North's translation and Alexander's place in history, an analysis of the book's contents, a chronological table setting forth the principal dates in Alexander's life, and a few short notes introduced into the text styled transition notes. The text was divided into six chapters; notes bearing on the text and a glossary were appended.

On October 14, 1917, notice had by order of the Syndicate of the Bombay University been published prescribing certain text-books in English to be used for the Matriculation examination in 1919. The appellants' book was included in that list. The title of the appellants' book gave an indication of the purpose for which it was compiled; but it did not clearly appear what was the precise purpose or object of the appellants in limiting the text to 20,000 words and compressing it as they did. It might possibly have been that its length was so limited in order that its contents might be mastered in the time available for its study, and it also might have been that the appellants desired to exclude everything from it of an indecent or indelicate character, or undesirable for schoolboys to peruse or study. It did not, it would appear to their Lordships, require great knowledge, sound judgment, literary skill or taste to be brought to bear upon the translation to effect any of those objects, as the passages of the translation which had been selected were reprinted in their original form, not condensed, expanded, modified, or reshaped to any extent whatever.

THE RESPONDENTS' BOOK.

In November, 1918, the respondents published a handbill headed "Bombay Matriculation, 1919. Now ready. Political Series, etc." The first book mentioned was the respondents' book referred to. It was formed on the same general plan as the appellants.' It consisted of a number of detached passages taken from North's translation joined together by a few words where needed, so as if possible to give to the whole text the appearance of a consecutive narrative. Notes were also contained in the respondents' book which were in many instances servilely copied from those in the appellants' book. The Court of Appeal held that the respondents intended to publish a book which the university student would buy in preference to Macmillan's and that Mr. Cooper's evidence to the contrary was obviously false.

Their Lordships entirely concurred with the Court of Appeal on that point. The primary question to be determined was whether the appellants were entitled to a copyright in the text of their book and in those notes attached to it, which latter the respondents had in many instances in effect copied. North's translation of Plutarch's Life of Alexander did not and never did—and as the law stood never could—enjoy the protection of copy-right, and the questions for decision must be dealt with on that assumption. Both books had been styled "abridgments," but it was obvious that the learning, judgment, literary taste, and skill requisite to compile properly and effectively an abridgment deserving that name would not be at all needed merely to select such scraps as these taken from an author and to print them in narrative form. The Court of Appeal apparently came to the conclusion that a publication the text of which consisted merely of a reprint of passages selected from the work of an author could never be entitled to copyright. Their Lordships were unable to concur in that view.

It might very well be that in selecting and combining for the use of schools or universities passages of scientific works in which the lines of reasoning were so closely knit and proceeded with such unbroken continuity that each later proposition depended in a great degree for its proof or possible appreciation upon what had been laid down or established much earlier in the book, labour, accurate scientific knowledge, sound judgment touching the purpose for which the selection was made, and literary skill would all be needed to effect the object in view. In such a case copyright might well be acquired for the print of the selected passages.

"UNSUSTAINABLE CONTENTION."

It was (as Lord Halsbury observed in Walter v. Lane, 16 "The Times" L.R., 27; 551) the product of the labour, skill, and capital of one man which must not be appropriated by another, not the elements—the raw material upon which the labour, skill, and capital of the first had been expended. To secure copyright for that product it was necessary that labour, skill and capital should be expended sufficiently to impart to the product some quality or character which the raw material did not possess and which differentiated the product from the raw material. (See also Mr. Justice Story's judgment in Frederick Emerson v Charles Davies (Story's U. S. R. Vol. II., p. 768.) It was by confounding the materials of the product that Mr. Upjohn in the present case endeavoured to sustain the argument that if the appellants obtained copyright in their book any reprint of North's translation would be an infringement of its right under section 8 of the Copyright Act, 1911. In the 'Golden Treasury' case, Sir Arthur Wilson gave it as his opinion that Mr. Palgrave's selection of songs and lyrics in the 'Golden Treasury' was the subject of copyright, and that the defendants had infringed it. The contention to the contrary was, in their Lordships' view, wholly unsustainable. In Walter v. Lane it was held that a person who made notes of a speech delivered in public and transcribed them and published in a newspaper what purported to be a *verbatim* report of the speech, was the "author" of the report within the meaning of the Copyright Act, 1842, and was entitled to the copyright in the printed report and could assign it.

What was the precise amount of the knowledge, labour, judgment, or literary skill or taste which the author of any book or other compilation must bestow upon its composition in order to acquire copyright in it within the meaning of the Act of 1911 could not be defined in precise terms. In every case it must depend largely on the special facts and be very much a question of degree. Their Lordships had no hesitation in holding that there was no evidence in the present case to establish that an amount of these several things had been applied to the composition of the text of the appellants' book as distinguished from the notes contained in it, to entitle them to the copyright of it.

As to the notes, it was altogether different. Their Lordships did not take the view that these notes were trifling or useless. On the contrary, they made the book more attractive, the study of it more interesting and informing, enhanced its efficiency, and consequently increased its value as an educational manual. Their Lordships were of opinion that the notes were well chosen, neatly condensed, sufficiently copious, accurate, and must have required for their framing classical knowledge, literary skil and taste, labour, and sound judgment as to what was fitting and useful to be brought to the notice of scholars and students about to enter the university.

The respondents had servilely copied many of these notes. There was no other way of accounting for the absolute verbal identity of some of the notes in both books.

Their Lordships had come to the conclusion that the appellants were not entitled to a copyright in the first 82 pages of the text of the book, but were entitled to copyright in the notes on pages 83 to 94. They would humbly advise his Majesty to set aside the decree of the High Court and to amend the original decree of Mr. Justice Fawcett in the way which they had indicated. The respondents must pay all the costs of the hearing of the action before that Judge. In the circumstances, the parties would bear their own costs of this appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Sandersons and Orr Dighans; Messrs. T. L. Wilson and Co.

INTEREST ON MORTGAGE DEBT.

RAGHUNATH PRASAD SAHU v. SARJU PRASAD SAHU AND OTHERS.

(Present—Lord Shaw, Lord Carson, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Ali.)

Their Lordships varied a decree of the High Court at Patna relating to the interest to be allowed on a mortgage debt.

Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., Mr. H.N. Sen, and Dr. H.R. Abdul Majid appeared for the appellant; Mr. Dunne, K.C., and Mr. B. Dube for the respondents.

Lord Shaw in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that the suit was for the recovery of the amount due by the appellant to the respondents under a mortgage. The Subordinate Judge of Arrah allowed simple interest, the High Court compound interest. The appellant was a member of a joint undivided family owning *inter alia*, 186 villages assessed to revenue for about 17,000 rupees per annum. The mortgage was made in 1910. The sum lent was 9,999 rupees. The rate of interest was to be 2 per cent per month, payable in one sum every year. In case of non-payment of such interest, compound interest would be imposed. There could be no question that those terms were high. On November 9, 1920, when the decree of the High Court was pronounced, the original debt—9,999 rupees—had reached, with interest and costs, 112,885 rupees. In 11 years the stipulation for interest at 24 per cent. compound ad magnified the debt elevenfold. The appellant asserted that he was the owner of one-half of the valuable joint family property. The owner of the other half was his father. There had quarrelled, and the father had instituted criminal proceedings against the son. Shortly before the date of the mortgage the appellant had borrowed 1,000 rupees from the respondents to defend himself. The proceedings caused him great mental distress, and he required more money for his litigations. He gave no evidence at all. It was quite plain that no Court could accept a story thus unproved by its author as establishing a case either of mental distress or undue influence under the Indian Contract Act. By that Act the relations between the parties must be such that one was in a position to dominate the will of the other. Secondly came the issue whether—that position being substantiated—the contract had been induced by undue influence.

The burden of proving that the contract was not induced by undue influence was to lie on the person who was in a position to dominate the will of the other. It had not been proved—it might be said that it had not even been attempted to be proved—that the lender was in a position to dominate the will of the borrower.

In these circumstances, even though the bargain had been unconscionable (and it had the appearance of being so) a remedy under the Indian Contract Act did not come into view until the initial fact of a position to dominate the will had been established. Once that fact was established, then the unconscionable nature of the bargain and the burden of proof on the issue of undue influence came into operation. In the present case those stages were not reached.

Their Lordships thought it right to observe that the judgment now pronounced was not in accord with the principles laid down by the Appellate Civil Court of Calcutta in Abdul Majeed v. Khirode Chandra Pal (42 I. L.R. (Calcutta Series) 690), that "where there is ample security, the exaction of excessive and usurious interest in itself raises a presumption of undue influence which it requires very little evidence to substantiate." Their Lordships thought that decision to be wrong. There was no such presumption until the question had first been settled as to the lender's being in a position to dominate the borrower's will.

In the view of the Board, cases of that character formed no precedent for a decision of the present appeal which was rested on another and very differently worded statute. Their Lordships were of opinion that the decree of the High Court should be varied by allowing compound interest on the principal at 6 per cent per mensem from the execution of the bond until September 25, 1917, and thereafter simple interest at 6 per cent per annum up to the date of realization, and that in other respects the decree of the High Court should be affirmed, and they would humbly advise his Majesty accordingly.

The appellant would pay the costs of the appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Chapman, Walker, and Shephard; Messrs. Barrow, Rogers, and Nevill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. FALL ON PLATFORM OF RAILWAY STATION. UPTON v. GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Before Lord Haldane, Lord Dunedin, Lord Atkinson, Lord Sumner, and Lord Buckmaster.)

The House allowed the appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal (3 Times L.R. 653) affirming an award of the County Court Judge at Ashton-under-Lyne in an arbitration under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

Alfred Upton was a foreman labourer of the respondents. On September 17, 1922, he was sent by them from Guide Bridge to work on a water-main some distance from Dunford Bridge Station. After finishing his work he went to the latter station to return by train to Guide Bridge. He was waiting with other workmen for the train. It was a wet, windy day. When the train came in he went hurriedly across the platform to reach the proper carriage. He slipped and fell, injuring his knee. Septicaemia set in, and he died. On an application by the widow, the appellant, for compensation, it was conceded that the man was entitled to be paid for his time calculated up to his arrival at Guide Bridge, and that at the time of the accident he was in the course of the employment. The County Court Judge, however, held that the accident did not arise out of the employment and his award was affirmed by the Court of Appeal by a majority (the late Master of the Rolls (Lord Sterndale) and Lord Justice Scrutton. Lord Justice Warrington dissenting.)

Mr. W. Shakespeare and Mr. Montague Berryman appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Barrington Ward, K.C., and Mr. Hugh Beazley for the respondents.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Haldane said that the real question raised by the appeal was whether the respondent railway company were free from liability on the ground that the accident did not arise out of the workman's employment. After stating the facts and holding that the accident arose in the course of the employment, his Lordship said:—That Upton might have avoided slipping if he had exercised more care may possibly be true. But unless the injury was attributable to serious and wilful misconduct on his part, which is not alleged, compensation can be claimed. Moreover, his carelessness cannot bar the claim, because death has ensued. Section 1 (2) (c) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, puts this beyond question. The only issue which is open is whether an accident like this whether avoidable or not, was one arising out of the employment in the course of which it was caused.

Now the expression "arising out of" no doubt imports some kind of causal relation with the employment; but it does not logically necessitate direct or physical causation. If there had been a hole or an unusually slippery place on the platform which gave rise to the fall, that would have been a plain illustration of direct and also physical causation. But the statute does not prescribe such causation as this as being required before a claim can arise. The right given is no remedy for negligence on the part of the employer, but is rather in the nature of an insurance of the workman against certain sorts of accident. The Legislature appears to have provided that he is to be insured against certain injuries by accident which may happen to him, provided they arise out of the conditions under which he is employed. That the accident should have arisen out of his fulfilment of these conditions seems to be all that is required to establish the only kind of causation that is demanded.

Looking at the object which the statute discloses by its language, I think that that language directs us to interpret the kind of causal relation required as satisfied by cases in which there has been injury by accident arising out of what the workman had to do, merely because of the conditions of his employment, as distinguished from being directly physically caused by it. It is not easy to lay down with precision how far such conditions may extend. The mere fact that they have arisen in the course of the employment is not in itself sufficient. They must be such that the accident has some sort of causal relation with them, although not necessarily an active physical connexion. If, in the course of his employment, the workman meets with injury by an accident which has arisen directly out of circumstances encountered because to encounter then fell within the scope of the employment, compensation may be claimed. His own negligence may have been an immediately contributing factor. If, as in the present case, his death has resulted, such negligence is immaterial. Active physical causation by the surroundings is not required to satisfy what is implied by the expression "arising out of the employment."

In the case before us the man was crossing the platform in fulfilment of the implied direction of his employers. He might have escaped accident had he been more careful, but no such negligence as may have occurred was in law sufficient to take his case outside the statute. So far, therefore, as it is open to us to decide the question as one of principle merely, I think that the accident plainly arose out of the conditions of the employment. These conditions seem to me to have been its origin sufficiently to bring it within the kind of risk defined for which compensation by way of insurance is to be provided.

So far as the authorities are concerned, these were up to about 1917 in a state which disclosed considerable differences in judicial opinion as to the kind of causation required. But in that and subsequent years decisions have been given by your Lordships' House in which the state of the authorities was reviewed, and in which certain principles were authoritatively laid down. Among these decisions are Thom v. Sinclair (33 The Times L.R., 247; (1917) A.C. 127); Stewart v. Longhurst (33 The Times L.R. 255; (1917) A.C. 257); Dennis v. White (33 The Times L.R., 434; (1917) A.C.479); and Davidson v. McRobb (34 The Times L.R., 213; (1918) A.C. 757). I think that the interpretation which I have placed on the language of the statute in reference to the kind of causal relation required, whether or not it is wholly consistent with some earlier interpretations here and in Scotland, is at least in harmony with the views authoritatively expressed in this House in the decisions I have quoted and others which followed them later.

I am therefore of opinion that the decision of the majority in the Court of Appeal should be reversed, and that the cause must go back to the County Court for entry of an award for £300, the amount agreed by the respondents in case they should be held liable and to be disposed of in accordance with our judgment. The appellant should have her costs, here and in the Courts below.

The other noble and learned Lords gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pattinson and Brewer; Mr. Thomas Chew.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF ADMISSION TO COURTS.

EX PARTE EVERETT.

(Before Mr. Justice Sankey and Mr. Justice Swift.

Mr. Harry Gordon Everett, in an application to the Court in person, complained of the treatment which he said he had received at the hands of the police at the Central Criminal Court a week ago, when he desired to obtain admission to the public gallery of Court I. to hear a case in which he was particularly interested.

Mr. Everett alleged that the police in charge of the public seating arrangements exercised an undue discrimination in allowing members of the public to enter the public gallery. Room was found for certain persons who "tipped" the police, and other persons who had been waiting much longer were excluded. He (Mr. Everett) was refused admission when there was plenty of room in the gallery. In the corridor leading to the gallery, when he protested against his exclusion he was roughly treated.

Mr. Everett said that he did not seek any personal advantage from the application. But he regarded the matter as one of public importance, and he therefore asked the Court to take such action in the matter as it thought fit.

Mr. Justice Sankey, in giving judgment said that the Court could express no opinion on the facts of the case without hearing both sides. If the facts had been correctly stated by Mr. Everett, the Court thought that the police officers concerned ought not to have exercised an improper discrimination, and ought not to have kept persons out of the public gallery when there was room for them in it and when there was no legal objection to their being admitted.

Mr. Everett had asked the Court to institute inquiries into the matter. The Central Criminal Court was constituted under certain statutory provisions, by which the Lord Mayor of the City of London was the Chief Commissioner. The Court would request the Registrar of the Court to send a copy of Mr. Everett's affidavit to the Lord Mayor and to ask his Lordship to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Justice Swift agreed.

The trial of Lord Alfred Douglas on a charge of libelling Mr. Winston Churchill was being conducted in Court I. of the Central Criminal Court a week ago.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR LESLIE WILSON.

Sir,—The release of Vinayak Savarkar and the annulment of the imposition of punitive tax on the people of Borsad are an earnest of your good intentions. But may I say, Sir, that the conditions imposed on Mr. Savarkar are really harsh and safely avoidable; and that the people of Borsad are really the aggrieved party? Now, let me deal with your unpopular inheritance in this Province.

RECLAMATION—A WHITE ELEPHANT.

If you wish to save any further waste of public funds; if you desire to avoid further debts and increased taxation;; if you mean well by your own Province of Bombay, then, Sir, stop this ruinous Reclamation Scheme. Your predecessor has sunk tons of money despite the most persistent advice of leading Co-operators! There is more than ample land available in Salsette. There is absolutely no necessity of proceeding with the Reclamation. Even independent Englishmen are opposed to this rank wastage in these days of money famine.

DEVELOPMENT—A TERRIBLE DRAIN.

In the name of Development, chawls are put up, which are condemned by independent observers and experts such as Prof. Geddes as only fit to turn out Bolsheviks! Do you know, that the Development Staff is the most highly paid one in the whole world? Do you know why its old Chief, Sir Chunanlal Setalvad, resigned his office? Will you please ascertain how money is running out like water from a sieve? Will you put a stop to this drain? If not, you will find an empty treasury very soon.

EDUCATION & SANITATION STARVED.

Are you aware how Education and Sanitation have been starved in this province? How schools have been closed down? How teachers' salaries have run into arrears! How teachers' pay is far less than that of your peons? Have you heard, how patients were turned out from this City's Hospital? How various hospitals and dispensaries were made to struggle under reduced grants? And how the Government of Sir George Lloyd could find money for beautifying the Government House, for constructing special saloons, and for ordering out most expensive machinery for Reclamation and Development Schemes, some of which is not even utilized for months? If you consult men like Mr. Baptista, Mr. Mody, Mr. Petit, Sir Purshotamdas or Mr. Tairsee, you will learn all this.

CASE OF MR. HORNIMAN.

Your predecessor had neither the fairness to give an open trial to Mr. Horniman, nor had he the courage to let him return to this land and face the artillery of his criticism. We trust, you will remove the ban on Horniman without delay.

BRUTALITY AT VISAPUR.

Perhaps the worst jail in your province and, for the matter of that, in India, is the one at Visapur, where prisoners are kept in cattle sheds; where they are kept in chains morning and night; where they are tied down to the brutal bell chain; where they are made to undergo indecent bath and privy parades; where they are made to toil like slaves, and handled roughly by subordinates! Sir, the Visapur Jail must mend or end, if you mean well by this province.

WOES OF BHAGUR.

Why are the poor and distressed people of Bhagur made to go all the way to the Devlali Camp for the registration of Births and Deaths, when the same could be conveniently done in the village itself? Why are these poor people taken to the Cantonment Magistrate for criminal cases, while under the old arrangement, these were dealt with by the Nasik Court more quickly efficiently and economically? Surely, these long standing grievances can be removed without difficulty.

BAN ON MEHTA AND KOTHARI.

The Government of Sir George Lloyd was made ridiculous by its action against Messrs. Mehta and Kothari, who have been prohibited from entering the limits of Rajkot Agency! They are not seditionists, anarchists or revolutionaries. They are not even "extreme agitators." And yet a ban was put on them. Would you, Sir Leslie, like to continue this cruel joke on these two harmless workers in the national cause?

GROSS INJUSTICE TO GOPALDAS.

Have you, Sir Leslie, heard of any Scotch or Irish Peer being deprived of his ancestral estate, if he declined an invitation to attend the King's court in Edinburgh or Dublin? And yet, here in your own Province, Durbar Gopaldas was deprived of his property, all because he declined to attend Sir George Lloyd's Durbar at Rajkot! Nay your predecessor, on the eve of his retirement, went even to the length of debarring even the children of Gopaldas from their right of succession to their ancestral property! Is this justice? Is this British Policy? Can it command the respect of the people?

DARKEST BLOT ON BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

But the darkest blot on the Bombay Government is the arrest and incarceration of the greatest man of the world to-day. That the Herald of Non-Violence, the Apostle of Peace, the Teacher of Love and Good-will—the great Gandhiji—can only be accommodated in a British jail is the saddest and gravest indictment of British administration in India.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Jan. 8.

LITERATURE AND ART

IQBAL.

THE SECRETS OF THE SELF.—by Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal.

The idea of "chaos giving birth to the dance of a star" was expressed with surprising beauty and truth by a great poet and thinker at the close of the eighteenth century. To-day we hear the same message uttered by one of India's most philosophical and prophetic of poets. Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal, whose work, "The Secrets of the Self," on its appearance in the original Persian, "took by storm the younger generation of Indian Muslims" "Iqbal has come amongst us as a Messiah, and has stirred the dead with life," wrote one of them, and the poet himself was conscious of his own great prophetic genius: "I smote the heart-strings of all who heard me because the lute of my genius hath a rare melody." And again, "The speck of dust was vitalized by my burning songs; it unfolded wings and became a firefly."

Symbol and image appear in profusion throughout the work. They are the most natural and communicable mediums for the expression of intensely mystic experience which it is almost impossible to convey to the ordinary human sense in mere definite terms of clear-cut word-building. Mystical thought must be expressed if it is to be communicated, in some side-long way, some hint or parallel which will stimulate the dormant intuition of the reader and convey something beyond the surface-sense.

"I have seen the movement of the sinews of the sky and the blood coursing in the veins of the moon," Iqbal sings, and in lines such as these he reminds one of Blake, with his fourfold vision who saw a "host of angels in the sunset," and "an old grey man in a thistle by the wayside." Nietzsche's ideal of superman breaks again and again in subtle suggestiveness in a considerable portion of the work. In his prologue it is masterfully expressed thus: "O, Saki, arise and pour wine into the cup. . . . It gives to foxes the strength of lions, and causes dust to soar to the Pleiades, and a drop of water swell to the breath of the sea; it makes the foot of the partridge red with the blood of the hawk." The wine that he thirsts after leaps sparkling in the holy well of Zem-Zem . . . the wine of love, the wine of high dreaming, the wine of eternal hunger for progress, and again Neitzsche's strong philosophy aches for modern repetition in the mouth of a Sufi, the natural lover of stars that break out of the "Divine Dark", the dreamer of delicate things like dreams and dawns and roses: "Thou art as soft as a rose; become as hard as a stone that thou mayst be the foundation of the wall of a garden. Build thy clay into a man, build thy man into a world." And the voice of the survival of the fittest rings with stern resonance. "If thou art unfit to be either a wall of a door, some one else will make bricks of thine earth."

Iqbal reminds one, sometimes, of the Christian mystic who, unlike the passive Eastern mystical dreamer, believes in executing his divine experience of the soul in the living action of the body. "The pith of life is contained in action, to delight in creation is the law of life." Thus he is for ever sowing and reaping, and the flower that he reaps seems something far prouder and more radiant than the seed he sows. With the gardener of the skies, he sows a verse and reaps a sword. He is forever striving to fan the hidden spark within man into a mighty conflagration. "Thou art a sleeping force, awake, O, thou who hast fled from self, come back to it," and he reduces God to a finite being dependent on us for His perfection: "Our blood hath watered God's harvest, all worshippers are our debtors. The Takbir (the call to prayer) was our gift to the world. Ka'bas were built of our clay."

H. C.

LORD SHAFTESBURY.

LORD SHAFTESBURY. (Makers of the Nineteetn Century) By J. L. and Barbara Hammond Constable and Co., Ltd.

All biographical literature clearly divides itself into two classes: the first is mainly concerned with a study of personality while the second emphasises the objective interest of the study. The second kind of biography is comparatively very easy of execution and if the writer has a firm grasp of the various threads of the story and a lucid style of narration he is well equipped for his task. It is more or less a compilation. The art of biography consists in a subtle study of all the convictions, ideas, instincts and even the unformed undefined whims, fancies and prejudice, all of which intricately intermingled go to the formation of personality; and it is in this that English biographical literature is peculiarly deficient. There are but a few successful English biographies and they generally deal with men of an objective temperment like Scott, Macaulay and even Johnson. Indeed, with the possible exception of Mr. Lytton Strachey there is scarcely any English writer at present who even makes a genuine effort to approach his subject with the requisite intimacy and detachment. And this is the greater pity because England provides in a considerable number the type of man who is called a "character." Lord Shaftesbury was eminently a "character" and it is a curious puzzle why the author of "Eminent Victorians" let go a subject quite as fascinating as Florence Nightingale General Gordon or Cardinal Manning. Among the makers of the Nineteenth Century, Lord Shaftesbury is well entitled to his place. It was his practical application of Christianity, his ardent zeal for social reform, his tireless energy and his resolute will which enabled him to carry through the Factory Act of 1833, which is the basis of all modern social reform legislation, against the doctrinaire politicians of the laissez faire school and the cupidity of British capitalists. That act alone is a splendid monument of his achievements in the field of social reform but in addition he put in admirable work in connection with improving the lot of the agricultural labourer, the reform of lunacy laws, public health and not least, the chimney sweeps. This is the objective side of his life and this has received ample justice at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond. But Lord Shaftesbury was not merely a social reformer; he was a thorough going Conservative and an ardent Evangelical. Indeed, his intensity and narrowness as an Evangelical is rather difficult to believe at this time of the day. In 1842 the Chair of Poetry at Oxford was vacant. A candidate had been recommended on the ground of his "poetical attainments and critical acumen." Shaftesbury was horrified. He objected that this put the election on a totally wrong basis. What had "poetical attainments and critical acumen" to do with the Chair of Poetry? The only qualification Lord Shaftesbury asked for was that he should belong to the right school of faith.

Lord Shaftesbury was all his life a lonely and deeply melancholy man. He combined with his extraordinary attainments some extraordinary limitations. His mind was cast in a peculiar mould. But Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are not very much interested in this part of the subject. They are concerned with Lord Shaftesbury the social reformer and they are not particularly interested in Lord Shaftesbury the man. This is the fundamental defect of the book as it is the fundamental object of almost all English biography. This objective study of Lord Shaftesbury is well worth a perusal but one must not delude himself with the idea that he is making the acquaintance of the whole man. Lord Shaftesbury the aristocrat and Conservative, Lord Shaftesbury the narrow sectarian, Lord Shaftesbury the brooding, lonely, melancholy man is far too much in the background for that. And what study there is of these aspects is vitiated by the compartmental system of treatment. It is doubtful whether the writers have had a full vivid and unifying conception of their subject at any time.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"National Education" by D.V. Divekar, and "How I became Vivekanand" by P.S. Desai.

These are two books bound in one volume, the first dealing with national education and the second being a Marathi translation of a brief auto-biographical sketch of Swami Vivekanand written originally in Bengali under the title "How I became Vivekanand."

The first book too is a fairly literal translation of Lala Lajpat Rai's "Problem of National Education in India" to which are added some views of Rabindranath Tagore, Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi on national education without any analysis of the varied views. The last chapter however is distinctly original. It is an indiscriminate condemnation of non-co-operation in general and the boycott of schools and colleges in particular. The author declares that the movement has ruined true national education and non-coperators in general seem to him to have nearly lost their judgment. "The sin of one man", quotes the author evidently meaning Mahatma Gandhi, "is the curse of all men." Such wild criticism hardly merits any notice. Lala Lajpat Rai's views which form the bulk of the book need not be commented upon here as his book has been reviewed in these columns before. The translator has done a service in presenting them in simple Marathi. One wishes, however, that he or the publisher had acknowledged the translation in the title or a sub-title or a brief note on the title page instead of leaving it to Mr. N.C. Kelkar to have mentioned casually in the foreword that the book is 'based on' Lajpat Rai's work.

A RAILWAY GUIDE.

RAIL SE MAL BHEJANE KA KAIDA:—Written and published by Mr. R. N. Kale, High Court Pleader Ujjain. Pages 500 price Rs. 3. Obtainable from the author.

Mr. Kale has done a public service by bringing out this useful book which gives general information about rules for the booking of goods on Indian Railways. There is no doubt that many of our merchants experience a lot of inconvenience and trouble on account of their ignorance of these rules and regulations and they have to pay a lot of money by way of bribe to the clerks on the Railway Stations. We hope this book will be of some use in putting a stop to this dishonest practice. It has been written in easy Hindustani and common English words have been freely used. We recommend the book to our Hindi knowing merchants.

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER.

BIOGRAPHY.

The life of Napoleon Bonaparte with a sketch of Josephine. By Ida M. Tarbell (Second Edition) 8½ x 5½, 485 pp. Macmillan Coy. 12s. net.

Ion Keith—Falconer of Arabia. By James Robson (Master Missionary Series) 7 3/4 x 5¼, 178 pp. Hodder and Stoughton 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The Cambridge Mediaeval History Planned by J. B. Bury. Edited by J. R. Brooke Vol. IV. The Eastern Roman Empire 717-1453. Cambridge University Press 50s.

Sankaracharya the Great and his successors in Kanchi. By N. Venkata Raman. 143 pp. Madras Ganesh and Co. Rs. 1-8-0.

LAW.

The Civil Servant in the law and the Constitution. By C. S. Emden Stevens 6s.

LITERARY.

A second scrap book By George Saintsbury 371 pp. Macmillan 7s. 6d.

POETRY.

The death of Akbar and other poems. By R. Gordon Canning 56pp. A. L. Humphreys 3s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Islam at the Cross Roads. A brief survey of the present position and problems of the world of Islam. By De Lacy O'Leary D. D. 218 pp. Kegan Paul 6s. 6d. net.

Woodrow Wilson's case for the League of Nations. Compiled with his approval by Hamilton Foley 217pp. Princeton University Press; London, Milford 8s. 6d.

SCIENCE.

Everyday Biology. By J. Arthur Thomnson 192 pp. Hodder and Stoughton 2s. 6d.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Quran-ai-Majid with Urdu Translation by Hamvi Sayeh Mahomed Khan Kapur Art Printing Works, Lahore.

Report of the Society for the promotion of National Education 1923, Adyar, Madras.

The Labour Theory of Value in Karl Mark, by N. W. B. Joseph, published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, price 4/6.

The Problem of the Rupee its origin and Solution, by B. R. Ambedkar, published by P. S. King and Sons Ltd., London, Price 15.

Ek Satya Hindu-Mussalman (Bengali) published by the Sole Agent, the New Era Publishing House, Calcutta.

Mr. Upton Sinclair announces that he is republishing from his office in Pasadena, Californa, six of his earlier books, which have been out of print for a considerable time. The books are: "Manassas," which Jack London called "the best Civil War book I have read"; "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," which was a literary sensation in 1903; "The Metropolis," a novel portraying the life of New York's "smart set"; "The Fasting Cure," a study of health; "Samuel the Seeker," which Freederik van Eeden calls Sinclair's best novel; and "Jimmie Higgins," a novel of the World War, which has been a best seller in France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia. The books are available both in cloth and paper editions.

Messrs. Bell will shortly publish an illustrated volume by Mr. Edward Bell on the ancient architecture of Western Asia. The work forms a continuation of the author's series of studies in the origins of architecture, in which volumes on Egyptian and Hellenic art have already appeared. It deals with Chaldean, Hittite, Assyrian and Persian architecture, and embodies the results of recent exploration in Anatolia and Mesopotamia.

Messrs. Longmans announce a book of English verse for the use of schools which has been compiled and annotated by the Poet Laureate. It will be published early in the new year under the title, "The Chilswell Book of English Poetry." There will be an edition for the general public as well as the one prepared for schools.

"Byron in England: His Fame and After Fame," by Professor Samuel C. Chew, of Bryn Mawr College, which Mr. Murray is holding over for publication early is considerably more than a survey of Byron-Study in this country. Some account is included of writings on the poet published both on the Continent and in America. Its main theme, however, is Byron's reputation in England both in his own lifetime and since.

Mr. H. Dodwell has recently been appointed editor of Vols. V and VI of the "Cambridge History of India." Only the first volume of this work has appeared up to the present progress having been seriously delayed by the war and other difficulties. The second volume will carry the survey from the downfall of the Caka and Pahlava Empire in the middle of the first century A.D. to the Mahomedan conquests.

Mr. Asquith's new book, which Messrs. Hutchison hope to have ready this month, entitled "Studies and Sketches," contains a collection of recent addresses and essays. The essays, some of which are now published for the first time, range in subject from "Dr. Johnson and Fanny Burney" and "Frenzies of the Eighteenth Century," to "The Victorian Age" (Romanes Lecture) and "Joseph Chamberlain."

The Oxford University Press is publishing this month three more volumes in the popular World's Manuals (2/5): "The European States System a Study of International Relations, by R. B. Mowat; An "Introduction to Modern Philosophy" by C. F. M. Joad and "The Writers of Rome" by T. Wight Duff. In the Clarendon Series (3/6) "Sir Thomas More" and "Borrow" are the two latest volumes to be added.

The Clarendon Press are publishing a book entitled "Butterfly Lore" by H. Eltringham. Those who have seen it describe it as a very attractive book which will be read as eagerly by those ignorant of the subject, as the sophisticated. The price will be 5.

"Aeronautical Science" by W. Laidler and Ivor B. Bart is the title of a book to be published this month by the Clarendon Press. It is neither a completely untechnical book for the general reader nor does it presuppose a considerable knowledge of the subject. It will be priced at about 7/6.

In the World's Classics (2/6) "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" and "The Claverings" by Antony Trollope are being published by Mr. Milford early this year.

Messrs. Constable and Co. announce "Recompense" a sequel to "Simson Called Peter" the book which is in its fifteenth impression and made Robert Keable a famous man, also "Judgment Eve", short stories by H. V. Harwood. Both these volumes will be ready next month.

ART NOTES.

The Status of Art.

Art has its own, independent, time-honoured and legitimate place in the scheme of activities that have formed civilisation. It does not require, and should not accept, charity from any quarter. It satisfies human needs which make it indispensable. That should be enough. It has no need to creep in by the back-door. Human activities are or ought to be interrelated. Industry can, therefore, claim help from Art as Art can claim help from Industry. But Industry should not be allowed to reduce Art to the position of a servile mendicant or of an inarticulate protege. Art has been, no doubt, forced into that position by the dominant conceptions that have given almost infinite power and imperceptible responsibility to Industry. These conceptions now need a radical revision. Let Art revive life which uncontrolled Industry has crushed, if not extinguished. The task is no more simple than it is easy. But if we start, as an extremely modest beginning, with insisting and securing for Art a distinct and independent place in the plans for popular exhibitions which various "interests" are beginning to find profitable we will soon effect the necessary change in the conceptions standardised by Industry.

Popular Exhibitions.

Popular exhibitions have, it is obvious, come to stay. It is as if they are becoming almost a normal phenomenon. The exhibitions at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Aligarh, Baroda and Bhavnagar do not by any means weary us. On the contrary, they make us impatient. We want more, not less. But we must at the same time insist that these exhibitions, if they are to be something more than mere "stunts", something more than an intellectual fashion, if they are not to degenerate into a habit, their purposes must be defined and their arrangements organised accordingly. They cannot now be regarded lightly or as a passing show. That would be a pastime we simply cannot afford at present. They must indicate and stimulate definite progress. And, if Art is invited to contribute it can do so only on condition that it secures a guarantee of its independent place and progress. Take the Exhibition at Wembley, what place does it assign to Indian Art, what artistic progress has it intended to stimulate? A glance at the plans and descriptions hitherto published is enough to show the comparatively obscure position it occupies at the Imperial show. The Bombay Organising Committee, "under the able chairmanship of Mr. R. D. Bell, Director of Industries", has, we are told, spared no pains to see that the exhibits for Wembley are representative of the arts and crafts, manufactures and industries and the natural products of the Presidency. The Bombay Directorate will illustrate Greater Bombay, the Improvement Trust proposes to give housing suggestions by means of their "model" chawls at Worli, Mazagaon and Naoroji Hill, the Bombay Port Trust will send objects descriptive of the docks and harbours, the Irrigation Department will exhibit a model of the Sukkur Barrage and the Bhandara Reservoir, the Karachi Port Trust and the Mint will also contribute. If the picture is incomplete one might just as well enumerate the proposed conferences to be held at the time of the Exhibition and to be organised by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Associations, in which the principal organisations connected with the mining industry are taking part. The arts and crafts will certainly be assigned a place and the "Bombay Room" will be an interesting feature. But is there any doubt as to the place, importance and use Industry would reserve for Art? The doubt should be removed by comparing, for instance, the expenditure.

An Imperial Stunt.

One never can foresee the effects when an Englishman begins to exercise his imagination. Here is an instance. It seems there are people in England who are anxious to revive the merry spirit of its legends by providing a pageant of the "history of the development of transport in India" at the Pageant of Empire at Wembley. England and its dead merry spirit, history and the development of transport in India are not themes that could be easily mixed. But when it is remembered that the pageant is to be in England and that it is to be a Pageant of Empire the trick appears to be obvious and the Englishman may be forgiven his occasional exercise in imagination. What does Prof. Patrick Geddes, however, think about it? Does he think that the idea of an animated advertisement for manufacturers of the modern means of transport is an "attraction"? Would he be satisfied if that is to be the ultimate fate of the regenerating impulses he and reformers like him are striving to stimulate? What does he think of the "amusement" with a moral that would show "something of the material progress India has made under British rule"? Does that tally with his conception of the dramatisation of history?

New Delhi.

The Council of State will have to decide soon the fate of the artist-students of the Bombay School whose cause Mr. Pheroze Sethna has undertaken to champion. That championship should have been, if the Government were made aware of the justice of their claim, unnecessary. In the absence of a determined demand the Central Government has found it convenient to ignore this claim. Mr. Sethna has not, therefore, an easy victory before him. But the unanimous support which he must obtain from his colleagues will surely strengthen his plea for justice. New Delhi must be decorated by Indian artists. It is a chance that cannot be thrown away.

Bombay School of Art.

The following statements about the training and expenditure in the School of Art contain some instructive information. Bombay is evidently getting jealous of the reputation of its School:—

Mr. G. B. Trivedi asked:—

5. Will Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remove Pottery Section from control of the School of Art and place it under Industries Department?

(b) What was the total cost of this Section for the last three years and how many pupils were there in the artisan, craftsman and science divisions during that period?

(c) Is it the intention of Government to reconsider the utility of this Section in the light of experience gained since its start?

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye replied:—

(a) As the proposed new Pottery School under the Industries Department could not be established owing to financial stringency it was not found possible to remove the Pottery Section from the control of the School of Art and place it under the Industries Department.

(b) The total cost of the Pottery Section for the three years ending the 31st March, 1923, was Rs. 89,065-12-8. There are, however, certain receipts during these years from the sale of pottery ware and fees for analysis, etc., and these totalled Rs. 2,171-8-0. The net cost to Government therefore on account of the section for the last 3 years comes to Rs. 86,334-4-8. The number of pupils in each division of the Section during the period were as follows:—

	Average number of pupils.
High Mechanical Section.	Mechanical Section.
8	1
8	3
8	1

(c) The matter will be considered and a decision arrived at after a few years' experience of the working of the experimental plant and the results of the training on students who may take up the manufacture of pottery commercially.

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSES.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi asked:—

6. How many students attended architectural classes in the Bombay School of Art during the last three years?

(b) What is its total cost of maintenance?

(c) What facilities exist in this institution to teach pupils Indian architecture?

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye replied:—

The accompanying statement gives the requisite information.

Statement showing the information regarding the number of students, cost of maintenance and facilities of Indian Architecture in the Architectural Classes of the School of Art:—

Years	No. of students who attended the Architectural Classes.	Total cost of maintenance.
		Rs.
1920-21	53	14,821
1921-22	59	20,773
1922-23	85	29,584

Replying to the question as to what facilities exist to teach pupils Indian Architecture,

The member-in-charge said:—

Every facility is given to students to learn Indian Architecture. The principles are inculcated with thoroughness at the beginning of each student's career and the practice is maintained consistently till the conclusion of the curriculum.

BOTTOMLEY DOCUMENTS.

SECRET HOARD IN A CELLAR.

In the cellar of a house in Piccadilly, London, a secret hoard of documents which may have some bearing on the Bottomley affair has been discovered.

They were in about 30 cardboardbox files and five tin cases, locked up in an old cupboard.

All the files are mildewed, but otherwise intact. On the outside of them are such labels as "Sunday Publications," "Bottomley estate", "Bottomley Private Accounts," "Victory Bond Club."

The documents are now in the hands of Mr. R.S.W. Partridge, partner of the firm of Fincham and Partridge, of Warwick-court, Holborn, the trustee in bankruptcy of the estate.

PAPERS TO BE EXAMINED.

"A minute examination of every paper will be made at once," said Mr. Partridge yesterday, "and then we shall decide what action, if any, to take."

If the labels on the files are any true indication of their contents, the majority of the documents probably relate to Bottomley's personal estate.

An important point arises in connection with the discovery. If the documents should lead to the recovery of money, who will be entitled to it—the creditors of Bottomley's private estate or the Victory Bond Club subscribers.

Most of the 90,000 subscribers to the latter have received their dividends of 3.38d. in the £.—"Daily Herald."

LEPROSY FROM RATS?

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS.

Do rats transmit leprosy to man as well as they do other diseases?

The experiments and research work of Professor Marchoux, of the Pasteur Institute, described in "The Lancet," seem to indicate that this is probable, but in a mild form.

So far as can be ascertained, only one suspected case has been treated in England.

Rat leprosy is a comparatively common disease in a modified form in the sewers of Paris, but instances of its transmission to the Parisian population are not recorded.

SNAKE BITE AND A CURE.

On the 30th ultimo, Pari the wife of Ramasamy, a watcher employed on the Estate of Vena Supramaniam Pulle of Iluppadeniya—was bitten by a Karawala (Krait), in the early part of the morning while she was asleep in the house. As the bite was comparatively painless, she took no notice and neglected it—and towards noon she took a bath, when later on the venom rose with powerful effect, and she began to suffer most agonising pains all over her body. She was treated by several local Vederalas, who were evidently novices, and merely experimented on the woman's case, and gave up hopes. In the last stage she was brought to Mr. C. Bandara Beddewela, the specialist for Snake-bites and Hydrphobia, who found the case a most serious and difficult one, through valuable time having elapsed, which taxed his knowledge, experience, and ability, to the utmost—but with unremitting attention and treatment, lasting several hours, the patient was brought back to consciousness and showed signs of recovery. She gradually improved and was saved from certain death with the aid of the remarkable remedies in the possession of Mr. Beddewela.—"The Ceylon Independent."

BENGAL ELECTIONS.

EFFECT OF MR. DAS'S REFUSAL.

Lord Lytton's invitation to Mr. C.R. Das to take office in the Bengal Government and Mr. Das' refusal do not seem to be well understood here, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Herald."

Mr. Das is the leader of the Swaraj Party, who broke away on the question of tactics from the Gandhist non-co-operators. The Gandhi tactics had been (to use a very rough analogy) Sinn Fein: Mr. Das is Parnellite. His plan is that his party shall enter the Indian Legislatures and the Provincial Legislatures as the Parnellites entered the British Parliament—in order to use obstruction as a means of forcing the concession of Home Rule. They are out not to work the present reforms, but to make them unworkable.

On this programme they have won startling successes at the recent elections. In the National Legislature they have won from the Liberals (who wish to work the reforms in the belief that this is the best way to secure their extension), 39 out of 82 seats. Only the presence of the nominated members give the Government a safe majority against them.

In all the provinces they have gained remarkable successes, but most of all in Bengal and the Central Provinces.

A PLAN THAT FAILED.

Lord Lytton the Governor of Bengal—then had the inspiration of offering to Mr. Das and his followers those offices which are under the "dyarchy" plan, filled by Indians. It should be noted that this is by no means the same thing as asking Mr. Das to "form a Government" and to undertake responsibility for the administration of the Province. There was apparently some idea that Mr. Das would find himself in a dilemma.

His refusal—after consultation with his party—is, however, clear and unembarrassed. He will not take office in order to sabotage. That, he says, would be unfair. He will not take office in order to work that very "dyarchy" system opposition to which is the purpose of his party. He and his followers will remain in opposition, and will use all the resources of the constitution to prevent the government from being carried on.

The fight for Home Rule will begin in earnest. The Liberals, learning from their defeat the penalties of riding two horses, may join the Swarajists. And something very like a deadlock may ensue.

WHAT NEXT?

What then? Lord Reading has been credited with the desire to extend the reforms, to grant full Home Rule to the provinces, and to end the hated "dyarchy". He is even credited with the desire to do this at once.

But now all the pressure at the command of the reactionaries is being used to induce him to play the "strong man," to refuse all reform in the face of "sedition," and to govern if need be by virtue of the emergency powers vested in him and the Provincial Governors.

If he yields to this pressure there are troublous times ahead for India.

BHAI PHERU GURUDWARA LANDS.

The Communiques Nos. 571 and 572 issued by the S. G. P. C. state:—

As the Law Court accepted the right of the Gurdwara Bhai Pheru, District Lahore, as regards the property attached to it and also accepted the right of the S. G. P. C. to manage its affairs, the Committee called for applications for the lease of the lands for cultivation, and decided to grant the lease to certain cultivators. To allow the lessees to start tilling the lands they were led to the spot earmarked for lease. This act enraged the previous tenants of the lands who besought police help. This help was readily given and so far 34 Akalis including the cultivators appointed by the Committee were arrested on 2nd January by the police.

"The following Akalis have been punished by the courts at Ferozepur:—

(1) A young boy, named Bhai Bishan Singh, fined Rs. 500 and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Bhai Ram Singh who was arrested at Muktsar on the 18th December, 1923, 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or 3 months' more rigorous imprisonment in default.

(3) Bhai Madho Singh who was arrested at village Mallan, fined Rs. 500 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in default."

IF YOU DON'T ENJOY YOUR MEALS

Tone Up Your Stomach Right Away So It Will Do Its Own Proper Work.

Nothing takes the joy out of life like a weak stomach. Enjoy the good things that others enjoy. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and notice how soon you will do so.

When you have no appetite and even the sight of food is nauseating, no amount of dieting, stimulating drugs or any treatment that over-looks the blood will help you for any length of time.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go deeper than a remedy that acts simply as a temporary spur to the digestion. They get at the real cause, which is watery or impure blood. They make it red and healthy. The whole digestive system is toned up, and where once the sight of food was nauseating, you will have a good appetite and be able to eat without distress.

Do not put off finding relief a single day. Get a bottle of

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

and begin the treatment at once. Your own druggist can supply you with the Pills at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Write for the free diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat."

Wonderful Foretelling

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only; 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

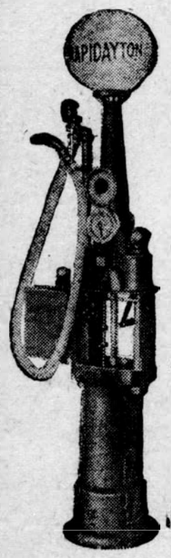
Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"

Complete course by V. BRAHMANNA SASTRY, Price Rs. 1/8 only. Foreign 2sh. 6d. Published in simple English. Mr Rati Kanta Bhomick, Headmaster writes from Senhati, Khulna District. "I have become a successful Hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other courses with marked difference. Apply to:—The EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam.

PETROL PUMPS

IN EVERY GARAGE REQUIRES A



Rapi—dayton PETROL PUMP

AGENTS:—

John Fleming & Co. Ld.

BASTION RD. BOMBAY.

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

Established at Calcutta since 1886). 7-1 Wellesley Place., Calcutta.

NEW FRENCH LOANS

CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1925.

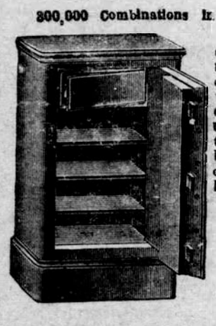
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET Posted free on application

"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.

300,000 Combinations in each Lock.



These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel. Even with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.

Different sizes in stock.

Write for Price List

3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes.

321,000 Combination.

	Rs.
9½ ins. long	70
11½ ,,	90
13½ ,,	100

Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah. Rs. 10 extra.

Key Cash Boxes.

Without Bottom Plate.	
9½ ins. long	Rs. 60
11½ ,, ,,	70
13½ ,, ,,	80
Bottom Plate with 2 Keys Spring Lock	Rs. 10 extra.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

A QUINQUENNIAL SURVEY.

EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following is the Resolution of the Government on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay:—

RESOLUTION.

General.—The quinquennium extends over the introduction of the Government of India Act of 1919 and thus covers the transition stage of the Reforms. Education, generally, during the quinquennium, has been handed over as a transferred subject to the charge of a Minister and is no longer subject to the detailed control of the Government of India. On the other hand it no longer benefits by the imperial grants and assignments specially made for the purpose of the Government of India, such having been merged in the provincial revenues. As a matter of financial policy the Government of Bombay have decided not to earmark any head of income for educational purposes and the balance of all grants has been merged in the provincial revenues. But in spite of these changes and in spite of the acute financial stringency during and following the war which has prevailed during the whole of the quinquennium education has been liberally treated by Government and not only has the diminished value of the rupee been compensated by increase of grants but expansion and improvement have been effected at very considerable cost as the Director's report clearly shows. The expenditure on education from provincial funds alone has risen from Rs. 75,51,000 in 1916-17 to Rs. 1,69,88,000 in 1921-22.

While secondary and higher education have not been neglected even though no advance has been made, the chief development has been in connection with primary education. Gradual steps were taken for its expansion and improvement culminating in 1922-23 in the passing of the Primary Education Act as a result of the strong and representative committee set up for the purpose in July 1921. The goal of free and compulsory education has now been definitely set up and Government have undertaken a definite liability to assist local authorities financially to the extent of half the expenditure in the case of municipalities and 2/3rds of the expenditure in the case of local boards towards its attainment.

Another very marked phenomenon particularly towards the end of the quinquennium has been the political awakening of the backward classes. This has in all cases been accompanied by a demand for increased educational facilities. The provisions of the Primary Education Act are intended to supply these and Government have little doubt that the rank and file of these classes will utilise with enthusiasm when provided the facilities so keenly demanded by their leaders.

The efforts of Government for the improvement and expansion of education would have borne much greater fruit had it not been for the campaign of non-co-operation which, unfortunately for the people of the Presidency, was largely directed against existing educational institutions. The movement began, reached its zenith and declined during the quinquennium. The incalculable harm done to the youth of this Presidency by interfering with and interrupting their education can hardly be realised until the generation thus affected grow to manhood. While there can be no excuse for the wicked heartlessness of those who engineered this movement and directed it against educational institutions Government recognise that it received support in unexpected quarters owing to a genuine desire for a greater rate of expansion of education and an improvement in the methods employed. It is hoped that these misguided enthusiasts recognising their mistake will take the opportunity offered by the Primary Education Act to assist towards realising the aim which both they and Government have in common, namely to give the rising generation of the country an education fitting them to be good citizens.

During the quinquennium the educational services have been completely re-organised and are now classified into Indian Educational Service, Bombay Educational Service and Subordinate Educational Service, each with its own standard of recruitment and its own time scale. Very considerable increases have been made in the pay of all educational officers including the primary school masters, the major share of the cost of which has fallen on Government.

2. *Statistical Results.*—The steady increase in numbers in educational institutions during the quinquennium has been satisfactory. The total number of pupils undergoing instruction rose from 781,674 to 958,392. The total annual expenditure rose from Rs. 1,64,36,000 to Rs. 2,96,03,000, a rise of 80 per cent. Of this expenditure provincial and imperial funds in the first year of the quinquennium provided Rs. 79,19,000 or 48 per cent. while in the last year provincial funds provided Rs. 1,69,88,000 or 57 per cent., imperial grants having been merged in the provincial balances.

The expenditure from municipal funds increased also by 154 per cent. and Government recognise the efforts which the majority of municipalities have made to provide and maintain sufficient schools in spite of the rapidly increasing cost. The great increase in the share of the burden of education borne by public funds compared with that borne by private funds is remarkable.

3. *University Education.*—The chief feature of the quinquennium has been the co-operation which has existed between Government and the University in all important matters. The reform of the University on the lines indicated by the Calcutta University Commission with its scheme of intermediate colleges is a difficult matter in view of the existing financial stringency; but the question is under consideration.

The question of the continuance or the Joint Examination Board for Matriculation and the School-Final Examinations is about to be decided after a conference of representative of Government and the University. The equipment of the Royal Institute of Science is now practically complete. Government notice with regret the decline in the number of students of Sociology in the University School of Economics and Sociology.

The deterioration of the standard of knowledge of English amongst undergraduates and graduates, unaccompanied by any increase in the standard of knowledge of vernaculars is a matter which should receive attention both from the University and the authorities of colleges.

4. *Secondary Education.*—A similar criticism is made regarding the knowledge of English attained by pupils in high schools. The existence of a large number of secondary schools in small towns where the pupils have hardly any opportunity of meeting or hearing Englishmen is probably one of the causes of this; but Government trust that the managers of these schools and the Joint Examination Board will do all they can to resist this lowering of the standard and give special attention to the teaching of this subject on which to a great extent the future progress of India necessarily depends.

On the whole the quinquennium has been for secondary education largely one of marking time. The policy of having one Government High School in each district has been continued and in pursuance of this a high school has been opened in the Larkana district by converting the Municipal Anglo Vernacular School into a Government institution. The satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedans attending secondary schools is welcomed and it is hoped that with their political revival the number of non-Brahmin Hindus will likewise increase in the near future.

After having successfully worked for three years the experiment of attaching English classes to primary schools, Government will now leave the future development of this scheme to Local bodies giving them a grant of 1/3rd of the expenditure on the classes. The expenditure is regarded as on secondary education and as an optional, not obligatory, duty of the local body.

5. *Primary Education.*—The numbers attending primary schools have increased and various valuable improvements have been effected during the quinquennium. But the enormous increase in the expenditure from public funds on the schools has not been the result of this expansion or improvement so much as of the increase in the cost of maintraining the schools and in particular the very great increase in the pay of primary school teachers. In fact the increase in pay of the primary school teachers has largely prevented the expansion and improvement of primary education. The impending changes consequent on the Primary Education Act in consequence of which the control of primary education will largely be handed over to local authorities renders it unnecessary to review at length the last quinquennium under the former conditions. The conclusions of the representative Committee which considered the future of primary education have been embodied in the Primary Education Act and Government have willingly undertaken the financial responsibility of aiding the introduction of compulsory elementary education as imposed by the Act. The success of the policy of compulsion will depend on the energy and ability with which the School Boards of the local authorities administer it and Government await the result of this great development with keen interest and high hope.

The training of teachers was very greatly developed and improved during the quinquennium, but unfortunately it progressed too rapidly, in view of the additional cost of trained teachers, for the trained teachers to be absorbed by local bodies. It is with regret that Government have found it necessary to close some of the schools and classes, but this has been done in such a way that they can be quickly reopened if it is found that trained teachers are required by local authorities in increased numbers. The only alternative would have been to limit the expansion of primary education under the Primary Education Act in order to save sufficient funds for the payment of the trained teachers.

6. *Professional Education.*—The post-war demand for medical education which has caused embarrassment to the medical colleges of all countries has been well exemplified in the case of the Grant Medical College. While with extreme regret and reluctance Government has had to agree to a reduction in the number of the students admitted, it is hoped that by taking steps to utilise to the best advantage the available clinical material the medical training may be kept at the standard required in the present day and worthy of the Presidency and University of Bombay. The fact that the British Medical Association felt itself constrained to issue a warning regarding the validity of Bombay Degrees in Great Britain shows how the standard of training especially in midwifery was in danger of being lowered by the overcrowding of the college.

The large expansion which has taken place in the activities and number of the Sydenham College of Commerce since it has been provided with a suitable building is a source of considerable gratification.

The expansion of the College of Engineering is still under consideration, conditions having altered owing to the opening of the Engineering section of the D. J. Sind College.

A feature of the quinquennium has been the very great increase in the demand for professional education shortly after the war. The same phenomenon has been noticed all over the world. The sudden expansion of professional colleges is not possible in India and Government were not prepared to sacrifice the standard of training imparted in order to satisfy the sudden increased demand but the necessity for expansion is fully realised and will be carried out as funds permit.

7. *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The report of the Committee appointed to draw up a comprehensive scheme of technical and industrial education for the Presidency is still under the consideration of Government. It has not been possible to put the scheme of the Committee into operation partly for financial reasons and partly because of the very wide divergence of opinion between the majority and minority of the Committee regarding the policy to be adopted.

The rebuilding of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in its new situation at Matunga has enabled the work of this institution, the chief technological institution in this Presidency, to extend very greatly its sphere of usefulness. It is now very well housed and equipped.

8. *Art Education.*—There has been a distinct revival of interest and appreciation of Indian Art in the Presidency during the quinquennium and there are signs that the Bombay School of Art is becoming the centre of a live school of Indian Art on a sound and sure foundation. The School of Architecture has been no less successful and it is very satisfactory to note that the Bombay Municipality have now recognised the diploma of the school for the grant of a Surveyor's license under section 355 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Act.

9. *Education of Girls.*—The progress during the quinquennium if slow has been well maintained though no very far reaching changes have occurred. It is satisfactory to notice the general belief that the prejudice against the education of girls is beginning to weaken.

10. *Education of Mahomedans.*—There has been a distinct advance during the quinquennium as shown by the statistics of Mahomedans attending schools compared with the total Mahomedan population. Judged solely by educational statistics Mahomedans cannot now be called a "backward" class.

11. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The total number of children of the Depressed Classes or the so-called Untouchable Classes under instruction increased from 30,568 to 38,266 during the quinquennium, *i.e.*, by 25 per cent. against an increase of 16.7 per cent. during the previous quinquennium. The increase was specially marked in public institutions in the Central and Southern Divisions, where it amounted to 51 per cent. and 217 per cent., respectively. It is rather curious to note that in the Northern Division, where the demand for the removal of untouchability occupied an important place in the non-co-operation programme, the increase is only 4 per cent. and it is understood that it is in this Division that the prejudices against these classes remain the strongest. Among the special measures adopted during the quinquennium for the promotion of education among these classes were the appointment of a special officer to look after this matter for three of the districts in the Central Division, the institution of special scholarships in arts and professional colleges, and the raising of the value of the special scholarships in secondary schools. These measures have since the close of the quinquennium been augmented by a large increase in the number of special scholarships in secondary schools, the opening of a free students hostel for these classes in Poona, and the institution of a large number of special scholarships in the upper standards of primary schools. For children studying in the lower standards of local Board Schools Government have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for the free supply of books, slates etc. With the adoption of these measures and with the great awakening among the Depressed Classes, coupled with the desire for education, which has been observed during the last few years, it is hoped that the spread of education among them will be even faster in the future.

12. *Text Books.*—Government have recognised how education as conducted in the vernaculars has suffered from the paucity of good text books and a special scheme for the encouragement of authors of such books has been inaugurated. If on trial it is found successful it is capable of being very largely extended.

13. *Boy Scouts.*—An important feature of the quinquennium, connected specially with secondary education, has been the remarkable progress which the Boy Scout movement has made in this Presidency.

14. *Education of Europeans.*—The amalgamation of the Indo-British Institution and the Bombay Education Society schools is the first step towards the reorganisation of the private agencies for European and Anglo-Indian education and the planning for the future on more efficient and economical lines. The concentration of effort in Bombay with the opening of schools in healthy surroundings in the mofussil such as the new combined school at Deolali is the policy which ought to be followed in all such cases.

15. *Conclusion.*—Government are pleased to record their satisfaction with the administration of the department under Mr. Covernton from the beginning of the quinquennium to May 1921 and under Mr. F. B. P. Lory for the remainder of the quinquennium. They note with regret the number of senior educational officers who have taken advantage of the offer of proportionate pensions as a result of the reformed Government to sever their connection with educational work in this Presidency.

BHAVNAGAR "POPULAR ASSEMBLY."

ATMOSPHERE OF UNREALITY

A correspondent who attended the meeting of the Bhavnagar "Popular Assembly" on December 29, writes:—

The questions and answers on the whole may be considered satisfactory if we do not judge from the absolute standard of democratic government. But the phrases like "under consideration" "will be considered" do not satisfy anybody. They make the answer vague and give it a tone of superiority if a full explanation of the matter is not included in the answer. This is one fault which I found throughout the answers we heard. The member makes a suggestion for action to meet certain conditions prevalent; the reply says tthe condition are not prevalent. The member asserts and the official denies. Can this satisfy anyone? If this is the official method of answering everywhere can it not be dropped in a state in which, as Sir Prabhashankar claims, the relations between the rulers and the ruled are very cordial? Is it good manners or good spirit on which Sir Prabhashankar laid great emphasis in his closing speech after the questions and answers and the rulers and the ruled are very cordial? Is it tempt to evade a suggestion by a simple statement that it cannot be accepted. It is left to the members and the public to find out for themselves the reasons for non-acceptance.

I shall draw attention to a few questions themselves. In No. 23, the answer is an instance of a well-known fallacy—it has not happened in the past and therefore in cannot happen in the future. The question is such—it is a demand for certain survey maps—that it is possible that there may arise some technical difficulties if it is accepted. But then the mention of this difficulty should have been the answer and not a mere statement of the tradition. Another type of an evading answer is to say that the matter will be considered when a necessity arises. In the informal yet public speech reviewing the demands and complaints after the questions and answers were read through Sir Prabhashankar laid a great emphasis on the consideration of the necessity of demands before making the demand. He even made out a case for a direct variation of the degrees of necessity and the amount of attention paid. Of course the standard of judgment for measuring this necessity is for the official to lay down, who, it is assumed, is not likely to err in gauging the interests of the public especially in a state where he and the people, it is taken for granted, are not only not opposed but are one. This "necessity" is stretched so far as to look ridiculous as in question No. 31. There is made a demand for physical training in schools. The reply says that arrangements have been made to provide for teachers in places where necessity for such training arises. Is physical training in schools a problem of local necessity?

One may not find much to say by reading the replies as they are printed. One may even like the replies. But the informal speeches, after the members said what they had to say, revealed the attitude behind the replies and the speech made the whole show disappointing. Throughout that explanation, as the speech was meant to be, of the policy governing the State, there was a tone of patronage and benevolence; also it was hesitating and non-committing. "We the officials, know what is good for you; we always aim at it and because of our experience in administration can find the proper means for the realisation of that aim. You, therefore, rely on our good sense and honest motives." It is not easy, in these days, to rely on the honesty of purpose of officials and have faith in a paternal form of government. Yet if one wants to create such a faith the way to do it is not to be afraid of giving full publicity to official actions and reasons for taking them. But at every stage there was attempt to avoid publicity in saying, "You come to me in private and I shall explain to you why certain actions were necessary and why certain suggestions cannot be accepted." Then the figures given in the reply to question No. 107 are not encouraging. The figures relate to recruitment of State servants in the last five years. They do not tend to increase the people's faith in the State, and the only explanation that Sir Prabhashankar could give about the matter was that it was necessary to get efficient men from outside, and asked Sir Prabhashankar "Whom would you call an outsider?" One cannot draw a line anywhere. He himself was an outsider; would they dismiss him from office?" Thus he made fun of the matter and dismissed it.

Sir Prabhashankar then gave advice to members to consider fully their questions before they put them and their demands before they made them. The questions may not always be right and the demands may not always be just. But the reply to question No. 55 is an official certificate to the thoughtfulness of the members. In the last five sittings of the Assembly most of the suggestions were such that the State had to attend to them. The figures are given in the reply.

Do not these figures show that in Bhavnagar there is a proper atmosphere for more co-operation and frankness between the administrators and the subjects of the State?

In answer to suggestions for more freedom (as in local self-government) for the people and more power for the Assembly (as in Budget criticism), the President, who believed in 'real democracy,' went on describing the general unsettled condition prevailing in countries which have made experiments in democracy. He thus appealed to fear. He asked them to wait till the experiments elsewhere succeed. "Watt invented the steam-engine; it took time to develop; and it came to our State after years." These analogies and appeals to fear might not do harm to city members but might impress the "Patel" and "farmer" members of the Assembly and lead them astray in their thinking and keep them silent.

To ask for a step forward is, according to Sir Prabhashankar, to imitate others and to be carried away by catch-phrases. He, therefore, warned them against imitation and catch-phrases, though the State, he said, wanted to be progressive. If Bhavnagar wants to be progressive, we may tell Sir Prabhashankar it cannot do so by walking behind others but by its introducing experiments in social development. There is more danger of imitation in walking behind others and there are more chances of success for an experiment in a place like Bhavnagar where the atmosphere for such an experiment prevails as the reply to the question No. 55 shows.

BHAVNAGAR STATE CONFERENCE.

The Bhavnagar State Praja Mandal, Bombay, in the course of a representation to the Bhavnagar State Conference suggests *inter alia* that:—

A State Legislative Council say of 100 members be established. Half the number to be elected by a wide franchise and onefourth to be nominated by the State and the remaining onefourth to be co-opted by the 75 elected and nominated members. (1) The Council to have unrestricted right of interpellations with right of moving propositions. (2) The annual budget to be subject to the vote of the Council. (3) All laws to be made by the Council. (4) The State to have veto power and also emergency measures and emergency expenditure power, also for a period of 3 years certain items may be excluded from the purview of the Council.

Primary Education should be made free and compulsory and at least half the profits of the Railway should be earmarked for this purpose. (a) Teachers and Inspectors for Girls' Schools should be females within the next five years. (b) All villages having 50 school going age children should be provided with a school. (c) All village schools should have Industrial and Agricultural classes.

The present Council of Administration being much costly the number and pay of the Councillors should be reduced. A state Civil Service be organised and Vahivatdars, Deputy Vahivatdars, Thandars, Fousdars etc., should be recruited to that Service by open competitive examination open only to the undergraduates and graduates of the State. Experts may be engaged from outside on short term contracts. Salaries of the present higher ranks of the Service should be reduced. Malpractices or corruption on the part of some subordinate grades of the service should be enquirtd into and the needful be done.

Improvements should be effected to make the port of Mahuva safer and speedier for Navigation etc., and the Toll money realisable from Steamer passengers be only used for the comforts and safety and convenience of the steamer passengers, and steps should be taken to stop the illicit trade in foreign wines and spirits.

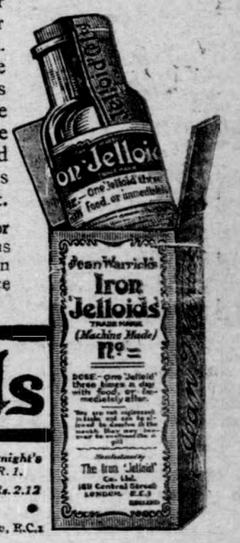
ASK FOR ORIGINAL GENUINE Odol, THE WORLD DENTIFRICE SOLD EVERY WHERE.

Enrich your Blood with Iron Jelloids

Banish Anæmia, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Headache, Palpitation, Poor Appetite and Indigestion.

These ailments make your life a burden. Banish them quickly, and for good, by taking Iron Jelloids for a few days. You will be delighted to find how much stronger you feel and how much better you look in less than a week. Recovery commences with the very first dose and continues steadily as each succeeding dose of Iron Jelloids increases the supply of iron until your blood is sufficiently rich in this health-maintaining ingredient.

For Anæmic women and girls, for weak, nervous men and youths and for delicate, ailing children Iron Jelloids are an unfailing source of strength and vitality.



Iron Jelloids

For Adults	Iron Jelloids No. 2	*Prices: A Fortnight's trial . . R. 1.*
Tonic for Men . .	Iron Jelloids No. 2A	
For Children . . .	Iron Jelloids No. 1	*Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12*

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

GROSSMITH'S Wana-Ranee Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM (vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

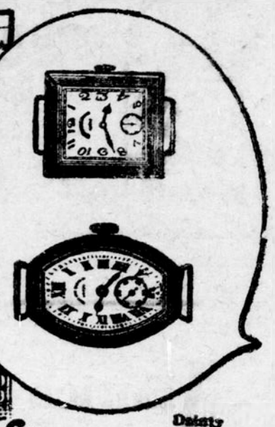
Sole Proprietors and Inventors, J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd., LONDON.

Representative: WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

"Penny, my watch is going perfectly after that strenuous game."

"Pardon me, Madam, may I Look? Ah! I see you are wise and wear a WEST END Watch. Very dainty and attractive but the makers know too much to sacrifice everything to appearance. Reliability and strength are built into every WEST END Watch



West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

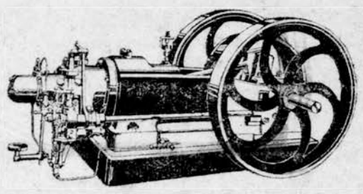
New Illustrated Catalogue sent to any Address GRATIS

Dainty Miniature Watches in 18-ct Gold.

MINIATURE "K" .. Rs. 130.
MINIATURE "B" .. " 140.
Warranted Time-keepers.

MACHINERY AND STORES

Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.



CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BIG STORE of LITTLE PRICES.

HAVING REMOVED to a most central situation and occupied a prominent and airy Showroom at the NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, covering 4000 square feet of space, WE RESOLVED to strive more than ever before to render to our Customers and Friends—local and up-country—a most satisfying Service, and therefore RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.

THE
ADVANCE MOTOR
COMPANY.,
Now at
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE."

OUR MISSION

A Banker can render no higher service to his constituents and to the Public than by teaching them thrift for laying by small savings.

Remember that the prosperity of the nation is but the collective thrift of citizens.

To promote this object the CENTRAL BANK has laid before the public its HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The Health That Lasts

What can bring you greater satisfaction than the knowledge that your health rests upon a firm foundation? With this in view, it is well to bear in mind that care bestowed upon maintaining the vigour of the digestive organs always brings an ample reward, for the reason that their condition so largely influences the general health. A most successful and satisfactory method of keeping the digestive system at a high level of efficiency is the occasional use of Beecham's Pills—a medicine which, as everyone knows, has won golden opinions all over the world for the relief and prevention of ailments connected with the stomach, liver and bowels. Wide as the popularity of Beecham's Pills has been in the past, as a remedy for dyspeptic troubles their reputation to-day is greater than ever. There is no better household remedy for keeping the digestion right, the liver active, the bowels regular and the blood pure. For the good of your Health

Take Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As.8, As.12, & Rs.2 each.

Y. Y. Y.

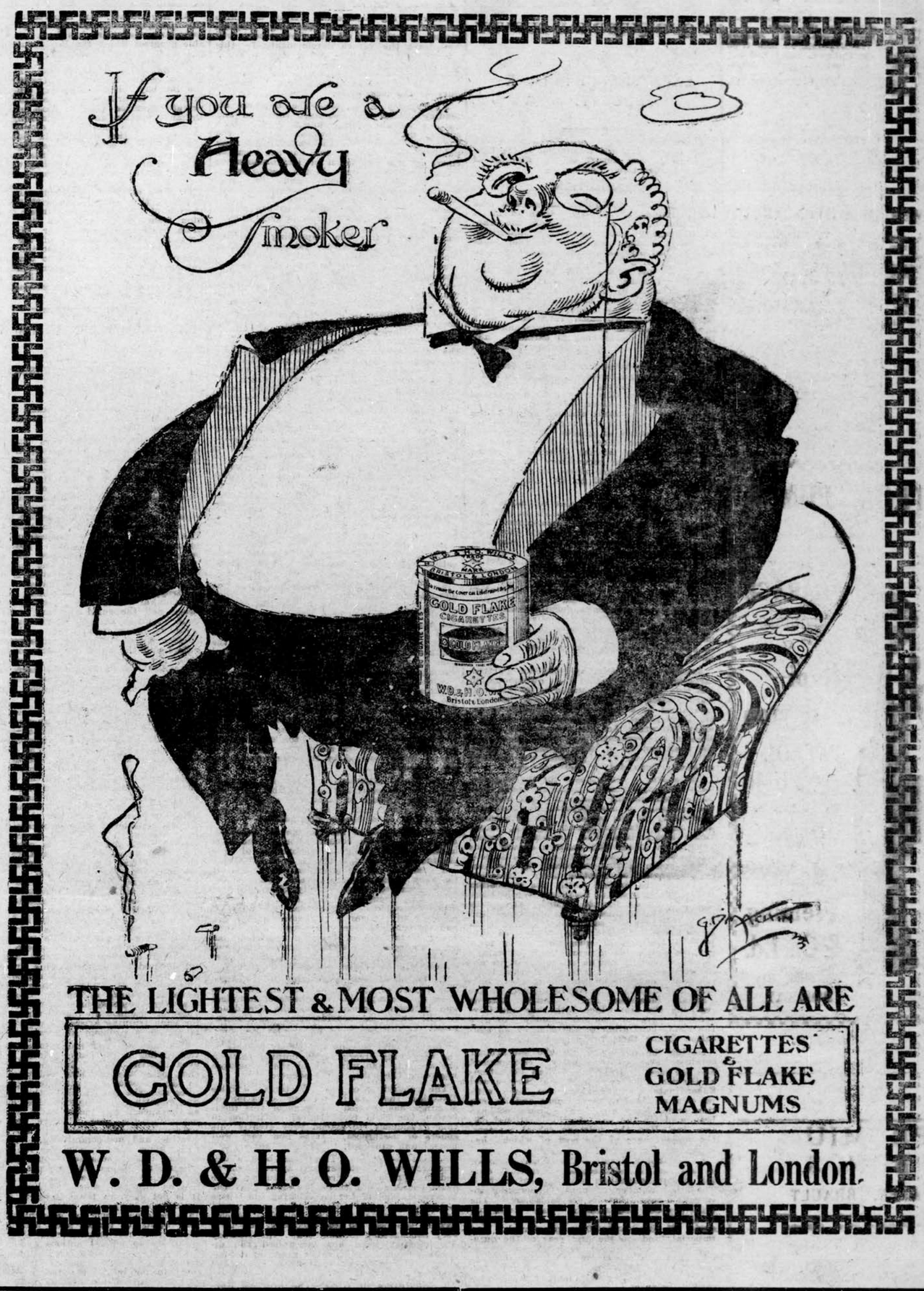
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.

Made in England by

RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
LONDON.



THE LIGHTEST & MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL ARE

GOLD FLAKE CIGARETTES & GOLD FLAKE MAGNUMS

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

(A purely Indian Life Office.)

BONUS
1¼ % Per annum on the sum assured
or
Rs. 75/- Per 1000 for 5 Years

RESULT OF THE THIRD VALUATION

UNIQUE Position
SURPLUS—5¼ Lacs.

Nothing better yet achieved by any other Indian Insurance Office.

This is the time to make Money INSURANTS—Come and get your bonus.
AGENTS—Avail yourselves of our liberal terms.

For particulars Apply to:—

SURENDRANATH TAGORE Esq
General Secretary,
Head Office:
6A, Corporation St., CALCUTTA
OR
to:—
Manager, Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.